THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1868. VOLUME XVIII.--NUMBER 204

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TERMS·

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY:

One copy, one year,	$ 12 00
Five copies, one year,	50 00
Eleven copies, one year,	100 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year,	200 00

WEEKLY:

One copy, one year,	$ 4 00
Five copies, one year,	17 50
Ten copies, one year,	30 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year,	75 00

Any one getting up a Club of Five or more for the weekly at the above rates will receive a copy gratis.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

PUBLIC DIRECTORY.

[We have compiled the following Directory, which is designed for the convenience of parties desiring to know the location of the leading business houses in the city. Country people especially, will find it useful by cutting it out and filing it away for future reference:]

AUCTION.

W. H. Pasmore & Co., 260 Second.
A. S. Levy & Co., 257 Second, Jefferson Block.

ATTORNEYS.

George T. Hubbard, 340 Second.
Haynes, Stockton & Hart, 42 Madison.
Pike & Adams, corner Second and Court.

BANKS.

Memphis City Savings Institution, 16 Jefferson.
Memphis Life and General Insurance Company, corner Front row and Madison.
First National Bank, 14 Madison.
Jackson Insurance Company, 10 Madison.
German National, 293 Main.

BOOK STORES.

C. F. Chamberlin & Co., Blank Books, 197 Main
C. C. Chenes & Co., cor. Second and Monroe.
Church & Co., 315 Main.
M. Wade & Co., 285 Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

W. H. Kennedy, 298 Main.
Terry & Mitchell, Wholesale, 329 Main.
Mariner & Curds, 222 Main.
Goodbar & Gilliland, Wholesale, 201 Main.
H. Harder, 262½ Second.
John Rex, 287½ Second.

BARBER AND BATHING SALOON.

Henry G. Hampe, 11 Poplar.

Civil Engineers and Surveyors.

Hood & Moon, 276 Second.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ETC.

W. S. Brnce & Co., 37 and 39 Monroe.
Woodruff & Co., 179 Main.
R. O. Bradley, 277 Main, Jackson Block.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

T. A. Leddin, 238 Main.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.

Sprangle & McKinney, 221 Main, under Worsham.
J. C. Wade, Bradford & Co.'s Partner, Hartshwaite.
Lewis & Smart, 271 Main.
L. & A. is Lowenstein, 241 Main.
A. Just, 245 Main street.

COAL DEALERS.

R. R. Packer, 233½ Main.
Rigley, Meiersh & Co., 25 South Court.

COTTON & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Blank, Campen & Co., 246 Front.
Irvine & Co., 278 Front.
J. A. J. Steele, 158 Front.
Evans & Johnson, 274 Front.
Lawrence, Carter & Co., 222 Front.
Guy, Alden, Norris & Co., 268 Front.
Dillard, Fisher & Co., 204 Front.
Dickinson, Williams & Co., 250 Front.
Parker, Ward & Co., 252 Front, Room 15.
F. Laine & Co., corner Union and Front.
Moore, Whitfield & Co., No. 1 Howard's Row.
Parties & Hardeman, 14 Monroe.
Cooper & Richardson, 2 Howard's Row.
Dickson, Cooper & Co., 7 Howard's row.
Stanley, King & Smith, 272 Front.
J. M. Patrick & Co., 274 Front.
E. P. Jones & Co., 276 Front.
Shane, Bell & Co., 284 Front.
Joiner & Kirkley, Factors, 34 Monroe.
Jas. E. Bowen & Co., 4 Howard's Row.
Joyes Bros., Tobacco and Produce, 8 Madison.
Richard Pelham & Co., Produce, 252 Front.
Anderson & Gay, Western Produce, 258 Front.
Mnoon & Co., 30 Main and 14 Monroe.
Hemphill & Keogh gen., 253 Front.
W. P. Wright, Forwarding, 3 Promenade.
William Graham, 14 Monroe.
Jno. A. Dreffe, Grain and Produce, 41 S. Court.

Corn Doctor.

Dr. M. Menell, 194 Main.

DISPENSARY.

Dr. J. B. Russells, 42 North Court.

DRY GOODS.

B. Lowenstein & Bros., 241 Main.
Joyner, Lemmon & Gale, Wholesale, 325 Main.
A. Seessel & Sch., 259 Main.
Rice, Stix & Co., Wholesale 319, Retail 307 Main
Walker Bros. & Co., 229 Main.
Wylie & Coll., 237 Main.
Southern Palace Howell, Wood & Co., 322 Main.
Thomas & Arnold, 253 Main.

DENTISTS.

J. R. & Wm. Wasson, 318 Main, up-stairs.
S. Hinson, 283 Main street, Clay Building.

DRUGGISTS.

Mansfield & Higbee, 291 and 303 Main.
J. W. Falls & Co., 351 Main.
W. H. Seabrook, under Overton Hotel.
G. W. Jones & Co., 257 Main.
D. P. Goodyear, corner Second and Monroe.
J. E. Wasson & Co., 318 Main.
Andrews, Renkert, 120 Main.
Rose & Vigus, 87 Main.
G. B. Johnson, 153 Main.
W. P. Orr Y, 59 Adams.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Great Western, Enoch Taylor Ag't, 204 Front.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Randles & Hewitt, S. E. cor. 2nd and Winchester

FREIGHT AND COTTON PRESS.

South-Western, J. B. Weld, Agent, 296 Front.

FURNITURE.

J. D. Stiles & Co., 287 Second.
G. F. Junkerman, 225 Second.

Glass, Sash, Doors, Etc.

C. Quackenbush, succ'sr to McWilliams, 341 2nd

GUNS AND PISTOLS.

Lullman & Vienna, 245 Main.
F. Glassick & Co., 5 Main.

GUNSMITH.

Wm. Schneider, 42 Washington.

GROCERIES.

Webb, Mitchell & Co., Wholesale, 13 Union.
Newton, Ford & Co., 17 Union, Lee block
C. W. Sturdivant & Co., 182 Front.
Pierce, Fark & Co., 294 Front.
Williamson, Hill & Co., 326 Front Row.
A. J. Roach & Co., 314 Front Row.
Martin, Watt & Co., wholesale, 272 Front.
H. Dow, 249 Main.
Brooks, Neely & Co., 278 Front.
Meacham & Tread well, 9 Union.
Spicer & Sharpe, 305 Main.
Ferguson, Cordes & Co., Wholesale, 328 Front.
Galbreath, Stewart & Co., No. 11½ Union.
Victor D. Fuchs, Fish, Liquor, 41 Jefferson st.
Lilly Bros., corner Union and Second.
Mercer, Ware & Talley, 194 Main.

HARDWARE, STOVES, ETC.

T. S. Hayes, also, Tinware, 5 Second.
Charles Stout & Bro., 227 Second.
K. Robbins & Bradley, 223 Second.
McCombs & Co., 343 Main Street.
Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front.
H. Wetter & Co., 13 and 15 Monroe.
R. Brunson, 286 Front.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Francisco & Wigdin, 306 Main.
T. E. Hats & Co., 277 Main, Johnson's, 279 Main st.
M. Cohen, Hat Renovator, 384 Main.

HIDES AND LEATHER.

L. Roescher, also Findings, 226½ Main.
Schreiber & Co., 5 Adams.
Geo. Philler & Co., Adams, near river.

HUMAN HAIR AND WIGS.

Mrs. M. L. Rodner, 303 Main.

HAT AND BONNET BLEACHING.

S. W. Elliott, 48 Monroe, up-stairs.

INSURANCE.

S. R. Clark & Co Ag't's Fire and Marine, Managers Brennan of Knickerbocker Life, 72 Madison.
W. O. Lofland, Life, Fire, Marine, Front & Jeff.
Equitable Life Insurance Society, Swain & Smith, General Agents, 15 Union, Lee block.
Planters' Ins. Co. of Tenn., cor. Main & Madison
Carolina Life, 291 Main.
Moore & West, General Agents, 454 Madison.
H. T. Tomlinson, General Agent, 17 Madison.
Farrington, Prest; Co., 42 Madison: Wm. Farrington, Prest; J. G. Lonsdale, Secy.
Southern Life, 17 Madison: Ben. May, Secy's.
L. B. Hatch, General Agent.
Hernando Insurance Co., 17 Madison.
Connecticut Mutual Life--Speed & Carpenter, Agents, 42 Madison.
People's Insurance Co. W. R. Greenlaw, President; S. P. Read, Secretary, 16 Madison st.
H. A. Littleton & Co., Agency, 32 Madison.
Vredenburg & Sylvester, 32 Madison.
N. Western Mutual Life, J. S. Chapin, Agent, 31 Union.
St. Louis Mutual Life, McMahon & Otis, Agents, 43 Madison.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

W. S. Walton, 250 Main, up stairs.

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND DIAMONDS.

Merriman, Byrd & Co., 275 Main.
Pooley, Barnum & Co., cor. Court and Main.
E. L. Michol, 357½ Main.

Job Printing Offices.

Franklin Job Office, S. C. Toof, 15 West Court.
Appeal Job Office in the rear of 13 Jefferson street, in Bank Alley.

LIQUOR DEALERS.

Nathan Bros. & Co., 244 Front.
D. H. Evans, 264 Front.
A. Vaccaro & Co., 324 Front.
Joe Altscuil, 23 Jefferson.
N. Hoffheimer & Co., 270 Front.
Moritz Wolf, Agent, 178½ Front.
E. J. Semmes & Co., Importer., 254 Second.
Benham, Hendrix & Co., 280 Front.

LUMBER DEALERS.

Moore, Eader & Co., 358 and 360 Second.
Curtis & Brown, Adams, between Third and Fourth, and Month of Wolf River.
E. K. Plain & Co., 384 Second.
Robbins, Gunn & Coover, Fleming Mill, 163 Washington.
W. T. Swanwick & Co., Adams, near river.

Meats, Vegetables, Etc.

68 Jefferson Street Market, C. H. Williams.

Mattress Manufactory.

Martin Tyke, Furniture, 40½ Monroe.
Louis Kuhn, 183 and 60 Jefferson.

MEN'S PANTS STEAM DYEING.

B. A. Hollen berg, 212 Beal and 233 Second.

MILLINERY.

Miss C. Doherty, French Goods, 338 Main.
Misses Wilkins & Gogen, Dressmak'rs, 229 Main
Mrs. A. A. Newman, dressmaker, 156 Main.
Mrs. M. C. Hunter, 247 Main.

NEWSPAPERS.

Appeal, Daily and Weekly: office, 13 Jefferson; Editorial Rooms, 14 Jefferson. Albert Pike, Editor; Jno. Ainslie, Business Manager. Subscribe for the Daily--25 cents per week, delivered.

Oil, Lamps, Etc.

G. H. Blood & Co., also Stoves, 361 Main.

PARCEL EXPRESS.

Hand Carts, J. C. Lewis & Co., 236 Main.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

M. A. Balch, 249 Main, up stairs.
Y. Day, 338 Main, up-stairs.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS.

J. V. Powell & Co., 42 Monroe.

QUEENSWARE AND CROCKERY.

S. S. Lloyd, 321 Main.
Erich, C. N., 325 Main.

REPAIRING, SCOURING, DYEING.

Isaac Isaacs, 54½ Jefferson.

RESTAURANT.

Planters, Madam LaBesse, 33 Monroe.

Show Cases and Desks.

Torbit, 4 & Ziegenfus, 311 Main.

SHRUBBERY AND GREEN HOUSE.

M. Pump, 6 Jefferson.

SEWING MACHINES.

Grover & Baker, 309 Main.
Star Shuttle, 264 Second.

SEED STORE.

R. D. Ward & Co., Agricultural Implements, 39 Main.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

A. J. Collins, 397 Main.
Hubbard & Lovell, 331 Second.
Case, Jr., & Co., C. N., 177 Main.

TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

I. Happel, 382 Main.

TOBACCONISTS.

Thurmond, Foster & Co., 7 Monroe.
E. Ackerman, 260 Front.
Redmonds, Pettigrew & Co., 306 Front.
Mayer, Marchesis & Co., cor. Jefferson & 2nd.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. Hohl & Co., 320 Main.
McCaffrey & Cornelius, 305 Second.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Marcus Jones, 209½ Second.
Gallagher, 276 Main.

SALT.

SALT.

10 000 BARELS SALT --
In store and to arrive--for sale low.
SCHOOLFIELD & ANAUER,
feb7 3m No. 256 Front street, Agents Mason City Salt Co.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.

To the heirs and creditors of A. S. Keathley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of A. S. Keathley, deceased, with the Clerk of said County, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

WM. HALL KEATHLEY, Adm'r.

February 17, 1868.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD CALL, D. C.
feb18 law3w

JAMES A. WIGGS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Packing Boxes,

AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,

OFFICE AND FACTORY HEAD OF FRONT street, near Gas Works, Memphis, Tenn. Have always on hand, and make to order, Cotton Boxes, Candy Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Coffee Boxes, Soap Boxes, Meat Boxes, and Boxes of all descriptions. Also, Dressed Yellow Pine Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sheathing, Shingles, Sawed Laths, Ceiling, Cypress Fencing, Palings, Dressed and Undressed, and all kinds of Framing Lumber.

Orders sent to us through the Postoffice, or left with Southworth & Nance, 230 Front street, will receive prompt attention. feb9

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheswan, 30th October	"
1st Kislen, 29th November	"
1st Tebet, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nisan, 25th March	"
1st Eyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 23d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"

Ash Wednesday, 26th February 1868.
Manday Thursday, 9th April " "
Good Friday, 10th April " "
Easter Sunday, 12th April " "
Ascension, 21st May " "
Pentecost, 31st May " "
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year

feb12 mh1 1f

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 185. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Esmulin, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 175. Meets 2d Friday of each month--Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LAFAYETTE, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month--Hall, corner Madison and Second. Moses Seelig, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 296. Meets 3d Friday of each month--Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. Lynn, W. M.; W. H. Smith, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month--234 Front street. George Mellersh, 231, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 324, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month--Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

UREKA Council, No. 8. Meets 3d Monday of each month--Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

JERUSALEM Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 Front Street.

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 3d Wednesday night of each month. Henry F. Woodard, 32d, Ω.·. S.·. Chas. Scott, 32d, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, Ω.·. S.·. A. S. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASPIRA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarshish.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER OF Rose Croix, 18th, No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K--h, 30th., No. 1. Henry F. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Kreder, 32d, Sec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Frazer, 32d, Reg.·.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. C. SPENCER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor in Bankruptcy,

BATESVILLE, MISS.

Particular attention given to the Collection of Claims in North Mississippi. mh8 1m

COOK HALLUM, J. R. CHALMERS, T. R. TURLEY

HALLUM, CHALMERS & TURLEY,

Attorneys at Law,

MADAM VINCENT'S BUILDING, East Side Court Square, Memphis, Tenn.

feb17 6m

ISHAM C. HARRIS,

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE IN BETHELL BLOCK, CORNER OF South Court and Main streets, Memphis, Tennessee. jan28 1f

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 283 Main Street

CLAY BUILDING.

apl nov22 1y28 dawly

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN,

Office: No. 351 Main street,

(OVER FALL'S DRUG STORE.)

Residence--Gayoso House. nov12 1f

A. WRIGHT, L. D. McKISICK, LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

In the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.

nov21 1f

J. E. TEMPLE,

Attorney at Law,

Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.

OFFICE--No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Titus Block. nov8

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Carolina, Tenn. Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 283 Main st., Memphis, Tenn.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 1f

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole time to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE--Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE,
Architect and Engineer.

JOHN K. WINCHELL,

ARCHITECT,

16 Madison Street--Room 13.

PLANS and specifications for all descriptions of private and public buildings furnished on short notice.

Remodeling of old buildings also attended to. Specimens of work can be seen at the office as above. All kinds of building operations superintended in person. nov20 3ma

UNDERTAKERS.

J. B. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

SALT. SALT.

10 000 BARELS SALT --
In store and to arrive--for sale low.
SCHOOLFIELD & ANAUER,
feb7 3m No. 256 Front street, Agents Mason City Salt Co.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.

To the heirs and creditors of A. S. Keathley, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed settlement of the estate of A. S. Keathley, deceased, with the Clerk of said County, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term, 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

WM. HALL KEATHLEY, Adm'r.

February 17, 1868.

JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.
By BERNARD CALL, D. C.
feb18 law3w

JAMES A. WIGGS & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Packing Boxes,

AND DEALERS IN LUMBER,

OFFICE AND FACTORY HEAD OF FRONT street, near Gas Works, Memphis, Tenn. Have always on hand, and make to order, Cotton Boxes, Candy Boxes, Cracker Boxes, Coffee Boxes, Soap Boxes, Meat Boxes, and Boxes of all descriptions. Also, Dressed Yellow Pine Flooring, Weather Boarding, Sheathing, Shingles, Sawed Laths, Ceiling, Cypress Fencing, Palings, Dressed and Undressed, and all kinds of Framing Lumber.

Orders sent to us through the Postoffice, or left with Southworth & Nance, 230 Front street, will receive prompt attention. feb9

LETTER OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TEXAS.

HEADQ'RS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 9, 1868.

To His Excellency E. M. Pease, Governor of Texas:

Sir: Your communication of the 17th January last was received in due course of mail, (the 27th January,) but not until it had been widely circulated by the newspaper press. To such a letter—written and published for manifest purposes—it has been my intention to reply as soon as leisure from more important business would permit.

Your statement that the act of Congress "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," declares that whatever government existed in Texas was provisional; that peace and order should be enforced; that Texas should be part of the Fifth Military District, and subject to military power; that the President should appoint an officer to command in said district, and detail a force to protect the rights of person and property, suppress insurrection and violence, and punish offenders, either by military commission or through the action of local civil tribunals, as in his own judgment might seem best, will not be disputed. One need only read the act to perceive it contains such provisions. But how all this is supposed to have made void my duty to order the military commission requested, you have entirely failed to show. The power to do a thing if shown, and the propriety of doing it, are often very different matters. You observe you are at a loss to understand how a government without representation in Congress, or a military force, and subject to military power, can be said to be in the full exercise of all its proper powers. You do not reflect that this government, created or permitted by Congress, has all the powers which the act intends, and may fully exercise them accordingly. If you think it ought to have more powers, should be allowed to send members to Congress, wield a militia force, and possess yet other powers, your complaint is not to be preferred against me, but against Congress, who made it what it is.

As respects the issue between us, any question as to what Congress ought to have done has no pertinence. You admit the act of Congress authorizes me to try an offender by military commission, and for the local civil tribunals to try, as I shall deem best; and you cannot deny the act expressly recognizes such local civil tribunals as legal authorities for the purpose specified. When you contend there are no legal functionaries having any purpose in Texas, you must either deny the plain reading of the act of Congress or the power of Congress to pass the act.

You next remark that you dissent from my declaration "that the country (Texas) is in a state of profound peace," and then proceed to state the grounds of your dissent. They appear to me not a little extraordinary. I quote your words: "It is true there no longer exists here (Texas) any organized resistance to the authority of the United States, but a large majority of the white population, who participated in the late rebellion, are embittered against the Government, and yield to it an unwilling obedience." Nevertheless, you conceive they yield "due obedience. You proceed: "None of this class have any affection for the Government, and very few any respect for it. They regard the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional, and hostile to their interests, and consider the government now existing here under the authority of the United States as a usurpation on their rights. They look on the emancipation of their late slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

And this is all you have to present for proof that war and not peace prevails in Texas, and hence it becomes my duty (so you suppose) to set aside the local civil tribunals, and enforce the penal code against citizens, by means of military commission.

My dear sir, I am not a lawyer, nor has it been my business, as it may have been yours, to study the philosophy of statecraft and politics. But I may claim, after an experience of more than half a lifetime, to some poor knowledge of men, and some appreciation of what is necessary to social order and happiness. And for the future of our common country, I could fervently wish that no great number of our people have yet fallen in with the views you appear to entertain. Woe be to us whenever it shall come to pass that the power of the magistrate, civil or military, is permitted to deal with the mere opinions or feelings of the people.

I have been accustomed to believe that sentiments of respect or disrespect, and feelings of affection, love, or hatred, so long as not developed into acts in violation of law, were entirely beyond the punitory power of human tribunals.

I will maintain that the entire freedom of thought and speech, however acrimoniously indulged, is consistent with the noblest aspirations of man, and the happiest conditions of his race.

When a boy, I remember to have read a speech of Lord Chatham, delivered in Parliament. It was during our revolutionary war, and related to the policy of employing the savages on the side of Britain. You may be more familiar with the speech than I am. If I am not greatly mistaken, his Lordship denounced the British Government—his Government—in terms of unmeasured bitterness. His characterized its policy as revolting to every sentiment of humanity and religion; proclaimed it covered with disgrace, and vented his eternal abhorrence of it and its measures. It may, I think, be safely asserted that a majority of the British nation concurred in the views of the Earl of Chatham. But whosoever supposed that profound peace was not existing in that Kingdom, or that Government had any authority to question the absolute right of those opposed to it to express their objections to the propriety of the King's measures in any words, or to any extent they pleased? It would be difficult to show that the opponents of Government in the days of the elder Adams, or Jefferson, or Jackson, exhibited for it either "affection" or "respect." You are conversant with the history of our past parties and political struggles touching legislation on alienage, sedition, the embargo, national banks, our wars with England and Mexico, and cannot be ignorant of the fact, that for one party to assert the law or system of legislation is unconstitutional, oppressive and usurpative, is not a new thing in the United States. That the people of Texas consider the acts of Congress as unconstitutional, oppressive or insulting to them, is of no consequence to the matter in hand. The President of the United States has announced his opinion, that Congressional acts of this class are unconstitutional. The Supreme Courts, as you are aware, not long ago decided unanimously that a certain military commission was unconstitutional. Our people everywhere, in every State, without regard to the side they took during the rebellion, differ as to the constitutionality of these acts of Congress. How the matter really is, neither you nor I may dogmatically affirm.

If you deem them constitutional laws, and beneficial to the country, you not only have the right to publish your opinions, but it must be your bounden duty as a citizen to do so. Not less is it the privilege and duty of any and every citizen, wherever residing, to publish his opinion freely and fearlessly on this and every question which he thinks concerning his interest. This is merely in accordance with the principles of our free Government; and neither you nor I would wish to live under any other. It is time now, at the end of almost two years from the close of the war, we should begin to recollect what manner of people we are; to tolerate again free, popular discussion, and extend some forbearance and consideration to opposing views. The maxims that in all intellectual contests, truth is mighty, and must prevail; and that error is harmless when reason is left free to combat it, are not only sound, but salutary. It is a poor compliment to the merits of such a cause, that its advocates would call in the military force; and generally those only who are in the wrong will resort to this ungenerous means. I am confident you will not commit your serious judgment to the proposition that any amount of discussion, or any sort of opinions, however unwise in your judgment, or any assertion or feeling, however resentful or bitter, not resulting in the breach of law, can furnish justification for your denial that profound peace exists in Texas. You might as well deny that profound peace exists in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, California, Ohio and Kentucky, where a majority of the people differ with a minority on these questions; or that profound peace exists in the House of Representatives, or the Senate, at Washington, or in the Supreme Court, when all these questions have been repeatedly discussed, and parties respectfully and patiently heard. You next complain that in parts of the State (Texas) it is difficult to enforce the criminal laws; that sheriff's fail to arrest; that grand and jurors will not always indict; that in some cases the military, acting in aid of the civil authorities, have not been able to execute the process of the courts; that petit juries have acquitted persons adjudged guilty by you; and that other persons charged with offenses have broke jail and fled from prosecution. I know not how these things are; but admitting your representations literally true, if for such reasons I should set aside the local civil tribunals and order a military commission, there is no place in the United States where it might not be done with equal propriety. There is not a State in the Union, North or South, where the like facts are not continually happening. Perfection is not to be predicated of man or his works. No one can reasonably expect certain and absolute justice in human transactions; and if military power is to be set in motion, on the principles for which you would seem to contend, I fear that a civil government regulated by laws could have no biding place beneath the circuit of the sun. It is rather more than hinted in your letter, that there is no local State government in Texas, and no local laws outside of the acts of Congress, which I ought to respect; and that I should undertake to protect the rights of persons and property in *my own way*, and in an *arbitrary manner*. If such be your meaning, I am compelled to differ with you. After the abolition of slavery, (an event which I hope no one now regrets), the laws of Louisiana and Texas, existing prior to the rebellion, and not in conflict with the acts of Congress, comprised a vast system of jurisprudence, both civil and criminal. It required not volumes only, but libraries to contain them. They laid down principles and precedents for ascertaining the rights and adjusting the controversies of men in every conceivable case. They were the creations of great and good and learned men, who had labored, in their day, for their kind, and gone down to the grave long before our recent troubles, leaving their works an inestimable legacy to the human race. These laws, as I am informed, connected the civilizations of past and present ages, and testified of the justice, wisdom, humanity, and patriotism of more than one nation, through whose records they descended to the present people of these States. I am satisfied from representations of persons competent to judge, they are as perfect a system of laws as may be found elsewhere, and better suited than any other to the condition of this people—for by them they have long been governed. Why should it be supposed Congress has abolished these laws? Why should any one wish to abolish them? They have committed no treason, nor are hostile to the United States, nor countenance crime, nor favor injustice. On them, as on a foundation of rock, repose almost the entire superstructure of social order in these two States. Annul this code of local laws, and there would be no longer any rights, either of persons or property, here. Abolish the local civil tribunals made to execute them, and you would virtually annul the laws, except in reference to the very few cases cognizable in the Federal courts. Let us, for a moment, suppose the whole local code annulled, and the military left, as commander of the Fifth Military District, the sole fountain of law and justice. This is the position in which you would place me.

I am now to protect all rights, and redress all wrongs. How is it possible for me to do it? Innumerable questions arise, of which I am not only ignorant, but to the solution of which a military court is entirely unfit. One would establish a will, another a deed; or the question is one of succession to or partnership, or descent or trust; a suit of ejectment or claim to chattels; or the application may relate to robbery, theft, arson, or murder. How am I to take the first step in any such matter? If I turn to the acts of Congress, I find nothing on the subject. I dare not open the authors on the local code, for it has ceased to exist.

And you tell me that in this perplexing condition I am to furnish by dint of my own hasty and crude judgment all the legislation demanded by the vast and manifold interests of the people. I repeat sir, that you, and not Congress, are responsible for the monstrous suggestion that there are no local laws or institutions here to be respected by me, outside the acts of Congress. I say unhesitatingly, if it were possible that Congress should pass an act abolishing the local codes for Louisiana and Texas—which I do not believe—and it should fail to my lot to supply their places with something of my own, I do not see how I could do better than follow the laws in force here prior to this rebellion, excepting whatever therein shall relate to slavery. Power may destroy the forms, but not the principles of justice; these will live in spite even of the sword. History tells us that the Roman pandects were lost for a long period among the rubbish that war and revolution had heaped upon them, but at length were dug out of the ruins—again to be regarded as a priceless treasure.

You are pleased to state that "since the publication of (my) General Orders No. 40, there has been a perceptible increase of crime, and manifestation of hostile feeling towards the Government and its supporters," and add that it is "an unpleasant duty to give such a recital of the condition of the country."

You will permit me to say that I deem it impossible the first of these statements can be true, and that I do very greatly doubt the correctness of the second. General Orders No. 40 was issued at New Orleans, November 29th, 1867, and your letter was dated January 17, 1868. Allowing time for Order No. 40 to reach Texas and become generally known, some additional time must have elapsed before its effect would be manifested, and a yet further time must transpire before you would be able to collect the evidence of what you term "the condition of the country," and yet, after all this, you would have to make the necessary investigations to ascertain if Order No. 40, or something else, was the cause. The time, therefore, remaining to enable you, before the 17th of January, 1868, to reach a satisfactory conclusion on so delicate and nice a question, must have been very short. How you proceeded—whether you investigated yourself or through third persons, and, if so, who they were, what their competency and fairness, on what evidence you based your conclusion—or whether you ascertained any facts or principles not upon which your letter so discreetly omits all mention that I may well be excused for not relying implicitly upon it, nor is my difficulty diminished by the fact that in none of your letter you state that ever since the close of the war a very large portion of the people have had no affection for the Government, but bitterness of feeling only. That the duty of publishing and circulating through the country, long before it reached me, your statement that the action of the district commander was increasing crime and hostile feeling against the Government been less painful to your sensibilities, might possibly have occurred to you to furnish something on the subject in addition to your bare assertion.

But what was Order No. 40, and how could it have the effect you attribute to it? It sets forth that "the great principles of true English and American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and never should be." "That the right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, and the natural rights of person and property must be preserved." Will you question these declarations? Which one of these great principles of liberty are you ready to deny and repudiate? Whoever does so avows himself the enemy of human liberty and the advocate of despotism. Was there any intimation in General Orders No. 40 that any crimes or breaches of law would be countenanced? You know that there was not. On the contrary, you know perfectly well that while "the consideration of crime and offenses committed in the Fifth Military District was referred to the judgment of the regular civil tribunals," a pledge was given in Order No. 40, which all understood, that tribunals would be supported in their lawful jurisdiction, and that "forcible resistance to law would be instantly suppressed by arms." You will not affirm that this pledge has ever been forfeited. There has not been a moment since I have been in command of the Fifth District when the whole military forces in my hands has not been ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws. And I am unwilling to believe they would refuse to call for aid if they needed it.

There are some considerations which, it seems to me, should cause you to hesitate before indulging in wholesale censures against the civil authorities of Texas. You are yourself the chief of those authorities; not elected by the people, but created by the military. Not long after you had thus come into office, all the judges of the Supreme Court of Texas—five in number—were removed from office, and new appointments made; twelve of the seventeen district judges were removed, and others appointed. County officers, more or less, in seventy-five out of one hundred and forty-eight counties, were removed, and others appointed in their places. It is fair to conclude, that the executive and judicial civil functionaries in Texas are the persons whom you desired to fill the offices. It is proper to mention, also, that some but registered citizens, and only those who could take the test-oath, have been allowed to serve as jurors during your administration. Now, it is against this local government, created by military power prior to my coming here, and so composed of your personal and political friends, that you have preferred the most grievous complaints. It is of them that you have asserted they will not do their duty; they will not maintain justice; will not arrest offenders; will not punish crimes; and that out of one hundred homicides committed in the last twelve months, not over ten arrests have been made; and by means of such gross disregard of duty, you declare that neither property nor life is safe in Texas.

Certainly you could have said nothing more to the discredit of the officials who are now in office. If the facts be as you allege, a mystery is presented for which I can imagine no explanation. Why is it that your political friends, backed up and sustained by the whole military power of the United States in this district, should be unwilling to enforce the laws against that part of the population lately in rebellion, and whom you represent as the offenders? In all the history of these troubles I have never seen or heard before of such a fact. I repeat, if the fact be so, it is a profound mystery, utterly surpassing my comprehension. I am constrained to declare that I believe you are in very great error as to facts.

On careful examination at the proper office, I find that at the date of your letter there were only of homicides had been reported to these headquarters as having occurred since November 29, 1867, the date of Order 40, and these cases were ordered to be tried or investigated as soon as the reports were received. However, the one hundred homicides may still be correct, as stated by you. The Freedmen's Bureau in Texas reported one hundred and sixty; how many of these were by Indians and Mexicans, and how the remainder were classified, is not known; nor is it known whether these data are accurate.

The report of the commanding officer of the district of Texas shows that since I assumed command no applications have been made to him by you for the arrest of criminals in the State of Texas.

To this date eighteen cases of homicides have been reported to me as having occurred since November 29, 1867, although special instructions had been given to report such cases as they occur. Of these, five were committed by Indians; one by a Mexican; one by an insane man; three by colored men; two women by their husbands; and of the remainder, some by parties unknown—all of which could be scarcely attributable to Order No. 40. If the reports received since the issuing of Order No. 40 are correct, they exhibit no increase of homicides in my time, if you are correct that one hundred had occurred in the past twelve months.

That there has not been a perfect administration of justice in Texas, I am not prepared to deny.

That there has been no such wanton disregard of duty on the part of officials as you allege, I am well satisfied. A very little while ago you regarded the present officials in Texas

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
JOHN ainslie, FINANCIAL EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.

Editorial Rooms---No. 14 Jefferson Street, up stairs.
Business Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street
Business Manager---John Ainslie.

AGENTS.

R. W. Ainslie, Traveling Agent.
J. D. Rosberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thurston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.
Jno. E. Eskridge, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. E. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.
F. A. Keelan, Dennark, Tenn.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotism, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the FAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERFECTAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a UNION of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER IS JUST; whatever is HONEST; whatever is of GOOD REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

---

For President of the United States,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

[Subject only to the decision of the National Democratic Conservative Convention.]

THE MORALITY OF POLITICS.

The noblest speech that we ever heard uttered by the lips of man, was made by that peerless orator, SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, in 1844, in Nashville, on the morality of Politics.

In every country where the people rule, they are too little in the habit of weighing the fairness, the honesty, and the morality of public measures, and the means which parties use to win victories withal. The crooked and tortuous policy of monarchical diplomacy, and the habitual over-reaching of one nation by another, are rivalled, and in republics surpassed, by the manœuvrings of cabals, the vile means to which caucuses resort, and the unscrupulous chicaneries of legislation. The evil is greater and grows more rapidly and rankly, and becomes more a settled and fixed vicious habit in republics, because in them responsibility is infinitesimally divided, and a vote may almost always be explained away, and there are, at any rate, many knaves to keep each other in countenance.

The consequence is that liberty soon degenerates into licence, legislatures register the costs of secret caucuses and cabals, corruption becomes the most certain means of securing the adoption of measures; and the most disreputable and universal and dishonoring devices of legislation and partizanship are resorted to, to attain questionable ends.

Mortal diseases afflict the body, and pestilential ones saturate it with their poison, long before the symptoms appear; so that commonwealths often seem flourishing and prosperous after a long course of dishonest and immoral legislation, and when the disease, of which such legislation is the cause, has spread through the whole system, and thrusts its poisonous roots even into the heart of the State.

This is the worst feature of all the late legislation of Congress in regard to the Southern States, that it is dishonest and immoral. It is unmanly, ungenerous and ignoble; and these characteristics are the symptoms of the deadly disease which perhaps no medicine can cure. Everything that is enacted seems to proceed from bad motives, and to seek to attain evil means. All is immorality and corruption. In the words of a Northern journal:

"Bad men, actuated by the most corrupt motives, have been plunging the country from one frightful extreme into another for the past three years. Their legislation at Washington has been the most atrocious that ever disgraced civilization. Gigantic frauds go unpunished, gross corruptions are whitewashed or covered up, unprincipled character wield the greatest power, and to despise the Constitution, to break down the bulwarks which the fathers of the republic erected to reach the acme of republican distinction in Washington. Impeachment is leagued with and is only another name for repudiation. To punish a temporary political offender they would crush forever the credit of the nation. To destroy the Democratic party they would not hesitate to drag the country into the vortex of irretrievable bankruptcy, anarchy and ruin. The more effectually to subdue an already subdued portion of the country, once in rebellion, they have brought to their aid a race of barbarians and clothed them with all the prerogatives of the reigning race of the land; and through their instrumentality they hope to perpetuate and strengthen their hold upon a political power they were only created to abuse. To build up their narrow-minded oligarchy they have laid violent hands upon that gallant soldier, Gen. Grant, and are endeavoring to use him for their partisan purposes. With the prestige of his name and the assistance of the Southern negro vote they expect to carry the next Presidential election, and thus entail upon the American people another four years of intolerable misrule."

Perhaps no more grossly immoral or dishonest measure was ever proposed than that which Congress would have enacted, if Mr. STEVENS had insisted upon it, of which he became ashamed, but which was re-proposed by another, less scrupulous than he. Of that measure, as proposed by Mr. STEVENS, we borrow the language of the New York *Times* to say, in words not too severe:

It is not easy to conceive of a more fraudulent or unjustifiable political proceeding than this. Congress enacted a law declaring that unless the whole number voting amounted to a majority of the registered voters, the Constitution should not be adopted. Those opposed to the Constitution, acting under this law and for the purpose of carrying out their views, abstained from voting. They were entitled to do this by the law, were in fact invited to do it as the best means of giving effect to their wishes. And now Mr. Stevens proposes to repudiate openly and shamelessly the provisions of the law on that point. It is a naked and simple fraud---one of which Mr. Stevens ought to be heartily ashamed. Party necessity may do much---but it cannot give a semblance of decency to such a proposition as this.

What object it is intended to serve it is not easy to see. It may be Mr. Stevens seeks in this way to get into the Senate two more Radical Senators to vote for the conviction and deposition of the President; but the motive, if this be it, only adds to the turpitude of the scheme. Nor is it easy to see how the State Government is to be organized, the Legislature summoned and the Senators elected in time to take part in the trial. Perhaps it is thought they may reach Washington in time to *vote*, and not to hear the evidence or the argument.

The Constitution might be again submitted to the people of Alabama under the new law---and the people of the State might be held to abide by that result. There would be nothing, perhaps, out of the way in this. But to impose upon them a Constitution they have distinctly rejected, transcends the ordinary limits of party unscrupulousness.

It was not suggested, by the Committee of the House which recommended the instant admission into the Union of the negroes of Alabama, that there was any doubt as to the meaning or construction of the former act, or that the people of Alabama were misled or deceived about the effect of staying away from the polls. They shamelessly propose, after having established a law and made it doubly certain by a failure to repeal it, to declare that it was not the law, and that those who acted under it should be defrauded of their votes. Here is the sentence of the report, which contains this impudent declaration:

The principle, therefore, that a majority of the votes cast should govern, has been restored, and your committee can see no reason why it should not govern in the present case.

These legislators, the New York *World* says, can see no reason why the people of Alabama should not be defrauded of their right to reject a Constitution, which no man in New York would submit to for a moment, by a law passed after the election in which they rejected it! There is no one so depraved as to be morally blind to the enormity of this proposition. "All in favor of the resolution will rise, and those opposed will keep their seats," says the Speaker of the House of Representatives. One-third of the voters rise, and two-thirds keep their seats. "The resolution is carried," says the Speaker.

Those who did not rise object, and insist that their votes must be counted. "Oh, no," says the Speaker; "since I put that question, I have decided to require both sides to vote by rising, and as you did not rise I 'can see no reason' why the principle adopted after that vote was taken 'should not govern' in your case."

We say, with the *World*:

Whether indignation or contempt should prevail in the breast of any honest man who reads this report is difficult to decide.

And we also profess it to be our conviction, after a somewhat extensive acquaintance for thirty years with those whom the *World* calls Statesmen, that we would not trust, in any transaction of life or business, any man who has voted or shall vote, for so enormous a scoundrelism as is proposed to Congress in the case of Alabama. The man who will do a dishonorable, unfair or dirty act as a legislator, will do the same in private life and business, if the inducement offered be of sufficient magnitude. It is useless to undertake to separate the man from the politician. Dishonest legislation is only one of the symptoms of the general dishonesty of the people. A Northern Congress legislates as the Northern people inspire it to legislate. It breathes their passions, utters their sentiments; and if its legislation is ignoble, it but reflects the general ignobility, which swaggers or sneaks among crowds of negroes, up and down Pennsylvania Avenue, mingles with Ethiopia in the galleries of the Senate, and flows through all the social sewers of Washington.

How utterly corrupted and demoralized men who were once lovers of truth and justice can become, under the pestilential influences of partizanship, is singularly exemplified by the following passage from the New York *Tribune*, which cannot be characterized as it deserves, by any language fit for the columns of a respectable journal:

We rejoice that the withdrawal of the bill to restore Alabama under a new Constitution has not resulted, as was generally supposed, in the killing of the bill, which has been again (in substance) reported to the House by the Reconstruction Committee. We regretted that Mr. Stevens should have seen fit to yield to the clamor raised against his bill. We hold that the concerted proscription and terrorism whereby the rebels of Alabama prevented the ratification of that instrument by a majority vote was a most culpable conspiracy, which should not be allowed to prevail. Congress, in recoiling before that conspiracy, concedes a virtual triumph to the rebellion. We knew Mr. Andrew Johnson had backslidden from his declaration that "Loyal men, black or white, shall rule America," but did not believe that Congress could be induced to follow his example. This certainly seems to us a step in that direction, and we therefore deplore it.

The dishonesty of the proposed legislation more strikingly appears by the provisions of the Alabama Militia Ordinance, which will be in full force the moment that State is admitted under the sham Constitution made by the miserable scum who assembled at Montgomery. We take the following summary of its provisions from a communication in the New York *World*, and only wish that we could compel every honest man in the North to read it:

In the first place, instead of the ordinary compulsory service, this Alabama militia is to be *volunteer*. The reason is obvious. The white man will not serve side by side with the negro if he can help it, and by making the service voluntary the white man stays out, and the force will thus be, as is desired, composed entirely of negroes. In the next place section four provides for a force of 21,890, with a power in section twenty-four to the Legislature to at any time amend this section four so as to increase the number of troops to any extent desired. Next to be noticed is the huge staff allowed by section seven to the Commander-in-Chief of this Ethiopian army; that is to say, the Governor. He is to have an Adjutant-General and a Quartermaster-General, and an Inspector General, and a Commissary General, aPaymaster-General, a Surgeon-General, and a Judge Advocate General, with three Aide-de-Camp. And then, if not satisfied with this array, may detail in addition "such officers as he may deem proper." High salaries and fat perquisites are attached to all these offices, and well may the people groan at the taxes that this system would impose upon them to pamper the knaves and bullies who would cut their throats. Section eight means that the bogus Governor is to have power to do as he chooses with his troops---that's the English of it. Sections thirteen and fourteen open a system whereby the bogus courts are to come to the aid of the bogus Colonels where a militiaman "caveats." Certain portions of section fifteen provide that the Sheriff is to exact fines from persons in militia before judgment has been rendered, and that militia officers are to override the whole legislation of the saints in Congress by putting Cuffees who will not drill at involuntary labor before they have been convicted of any offence. Section nineteen gives Cuff half a dollar a day for the use of his horse when called out to guard the liberties of the State *en cavalier*. This will be a big item in the taxes, not to speak of losses by the negroes stealing saddle and bridle from the cavalry. And now to the three closing sections of this ordinance, which are as three stout nails to safely rivet and bind the whole thing together. First comes section twenty-four, which ordains: "The General Assembly of the State of * * * * may at any time amend or repeal this ordinance." What a magnificent grant of power that to each Legislature, each trashy loil Legislature is to be given in relation to this whole subject all power that a sovereign State convention may possess. Then comes section twenty-five, which declares it the duty of the bogus Governor to so distribute his troops "as to ensure the public safety." Now this is quite in the Roman vein, isn't it?---to beware lest harm come to the Republic and all that sort of thing; but in plain English it means that if the Black Crook "constitution" is forced on Alabama, and any portion of the whites at any time are goaded into resistance, His Illegality, the bogus Governor, may pour down his whole $21,890 cut-throats upon that people---to rape, burn, murder, and destroy. Then comes section twenty-six, which apportions the companies of this militia to the various counties of the State. Four of the counties were abolished, and to thirty-nine of the remaining fifty-eight, in which there are white majorities, are assigned sixty-six out of the one hundred and forty companies to be raised. Nineteen counties having negro majorities, are to have seventy-four companies, so that even were the white men willing to go into this organization, the bulk of the Alabama militia would still be negroes, and this, too, when by the census returns of 1866 the voting population of the State stands 108,410 whites and 90,608 negroes, or a white majority of 17,807.

It will always be much wiser to discuss the honesty and fairness of measures of legislation, than their policy or impolicy, their expediency or inexpediency. Congressional legislation, even on ordinary subjects, is, for the most part, only a series, too often incoherent, of shifts and expedients. On the subject of reconstruction, the whole is dishonest, unfair and disgraceful. For, how little soever it may seem so to legislators, a man ceases to be a gentleman when he votes for a dishonest measure, or assists, as a legislator, in doing that which it would be unworthy of a gentleman to do in the transactions of private life. In England, the gentleman ranks above the nobleman; and a Prince of the blood, guilty of an ungentlemanly act, would be sent to Coventry, in any military mess in the kingdom. The Norman blood does not brook ungentlemanly dealing, and the Saxon nature instinctively loves fair play. The Reconstruction legislation is all *foul* play, and such things, done in private life, would soil the hands of a gentleman forever. The truth is, that the majority of the members of the present Congress are not fit to legislate for a Republic. They do not seem to have the slightest idea that there are any noble instincts in human nature to be appealed to; but they habitually appeal to all that is brutal and mean in man, and rely upon it as the surest means of effecting their purposes, even with the conquered, but not tame or cowed people of the South. In a word, they are not gentlemen, but snobs and sneaks.

Speaking, for example, of the pending measures to remove disabilities from a few Southerners, the New York *Tribune* says:

A little generosity of the kind Mr. Bingham proposes is *one of the best investments the loyal people can make*, and will do more than almost any other thing to prepare the way for a complete restoration of harmony, etc.

Upon which the *National Intelligencer* pertinently remarks:

Of course all "loyal" politicians will heed the hint. Levying black mail is usually denounced. This is like it, as an earthquake is like a shaking floor---different in degree. The object is support to their party. Southern white men refused it. The whole of them are outlawed and attainted, and then their own rights are sold to them, one by one, in consideration of their votes, and those which they can influence. Was ever highway robbery so brutal? Was ever pocket-picking so mean? Was ever dishonesty so devilish? "A good investment." The *Tribune* closes: "Let the bill pass." Yes, let it pass. Choke him until he promises to be your slave. You have struck him down. Keep hard your clutch on his windpipe till he pays you for the breath he is to draw. If he consents, "let the bill pass."

"ROUND HAND AND FOOT."

"Mr. BUTLER said that the Managers of the House would be bound hand and foot by this decision." The decision here referred to, in the telegraphic report of the proceedings of the High Court, was that the Chief Justice is the proper person to decide in the first instance points of law or evidence---as the Presiding Officer of the Senate, sitting to impeach the President of the United States. This ruling was made by the Chief Justice, in view of his high responsibilities under the Constitution. It was a deliberate and matured judgment of the highest judicial officer of the Government and is most clearly a sound and correct view of his duties, under his solemn oath of office. And yet by this the Impeachment Managers acknowledge themselves to be "bound hand and foot." *Bound* by the decision of the Chief Justice! *Bound* by the Constitution! *Bound* by Justice! This can be regarded as nothing less than treason and disloyalty. What right had the Chief Justice to place any constitutional restriction---any legal manacles upon the sacred hands and feet of the Managers? Strike off the manacles and let the dagger and the brand be uplifted high in the very Temple of the Constitution by the hands of Radical loyalty.

SUPPRESSING A NATIONALITY.

But though France, Austria and England may have no right to remonstrate with Russia against violating a treaty for which neither of them has shown a great respect, a joint intervention, diplomatic or otherwise, in behalf of Poland, would be enthusiastically applauded by all parties in Europe, especially by the Liberals. The decree for the absorption of Poland into Russia is an act of monstrous iniquity which has hardly a parallel in the history of the nineteenth century. It is difficult to see how a Government, in many respects so far-sighted as that of Russia, and which, in the Eastern question, pleads in justification of its plans against Turkey the rights of the Christian nationalities of that country, should ever have conceived the idea of suppressing, by decree, a nationality. ---*New York Tribune.*

Is it any worse to "suppress, by decree, a nationality," than to prevent by arms eleven States from forming one, and to suppress it when formed? On what ground can it be pretended that Poland has any more right to the restoration of her nationality, long ago extinct, than the Southern half of the United States had to its independence?

Russia has conquered Poland three or four times, when the latter has rebelled. Now it *absorbs* it into itself, making it a Russian Province. The United States conquer the South, suppress the Confederate States, and make them Provinces, governed by an absolute and unmitigated Military Despotism. Is this not "an act of monstrous iniquity,"---at least as monstrous as the "decree for the absorption of Poland into Russia?" Russia and the United States are particularly loving allies. The Czar has his Poland, as our Congress has its South, to torment and tyrannize over. The two have the same ideas as to the proper mode of dealing with a conquered people. It is rather insolent in the zealous defender of one, to rebuke the other, especially as it is not known that the Czar has anywhere set emancipated negroes over white men, or employed them to manufacture Constitutions.

TENNESSEE.

---The real Governor of Tennessee is Dr. Boynton, Brownlow's son-in-law, says the Louisville *Democrat*. But the Knoxville *Herald* thinks Pap Thomas is the man. Perhaps the former is civil Governor, so called, while the latter is certainly the military official.

The Nashville *Banner* is responsible for the following: The men who represents Gibson county in the Legislature is one Mebane. Some time since a younger brother, while in the army, was seized with the smallpox, and the "truly loil" Representative nursed him. For this he brought in a bill of $180, and asked the old gentleman to pay it. Mebane, senior, refused, and Representative Mebane sued and obtained judgment against his own father. The old gentleman indignantly appealed the case to a higher court. We have heard of fellows murdering their own grandmothers to sell her remains for soap grease, stealing the corpse of their dead darkies' eyes and kicking the corpus because they were not quarters, gobbling rings from their mother's ears and slapping the old lady because she didn't like it; but all these little eccentricities are laid in the shade, snatched out in fun cold, and sink back into nothingness, when compared with the actions of the ungrateful gentleman from Gibson.

---The Nashville *Gazette* says: There are three five Democratic and Conservative papers published in Tennessee, of which nine are dailies and the rest weeklies. Of these, thirteen are set down as out and out Democrat, while twenty-one are classed as Conservative, and one, the Memphis *Bulletin*, as "doubtful."

"It stands alone."

Like Adam's recollection of his tail."

---At an election for municipal officers in LaGrange, Tenn., a few days ago, a negro named John Clay was elected as one of the Aldermen, but at the organization of the Board, having been convinced by some one that he was ineligible, he retired.

---A dispatch from Columbia brings the welcome intelligence that the Conservatives swept the field in the election which was held at that place on Saturday. The new Mayor and seven Aldermen are said to the core. Only two Radical Aldermen were elected. A large number of negroes voted against the League candidates, and the new men were left entirely out in the cold.

---Joseph Howard escaped from custody at Alexandria last Wednesday night, and a reward of fifty dollars is offered for his capture. He was charged with horse stealing.

---The Nashville *Banner* of the 29th says: We learned from passengers on the yesterday afternoon train that the election at Gallatin went off quietly, with the exception of one or two street fights. Capt. Phillips went into the town yesterday morning with fifty of his self-constituted negro militia, armed and equipped. Col. Lieb, Commandant of the Post, fearing that a serious riot might result from the threatening attitude of the militia and the determination of the citizens to bear no encroachments upon their liberty and peace, disarmed and dispersed the band of ruffians. This doubtless saved a bloody collision, for which the militia, special police and citizens were but too well prepared. We also heard that the militia endeavored to vote with arms in their hands, but that this was prevented by the special police, until such as belonged in the county put away their arms and voted on an equal footing with the white trash. It is also stated that the militia were disarmed by the police. The race for Chancellor was considered close, with, however, the chances in favor of Judge Barry.

---L. L. Hardeman, was arrested at Franklin, on Friday night, for a burglary committed at Clarksville on the previous Sunday morning. He claims to live at San Antonio, Texas,

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, N. C. April 1.---Political excitement is intense all over the State, both candidates for Governer, also Ex-Governors Graham and Vance and other leading men are canvassing the State, and not less than two hundred speeches per day are being made.

JACKSON.

JACKSON, April 1.---In the Convention to-day, the report of the Legislative Committee was adopted on its third reading.

The Immigration Committee submitted a plan of immigration, which provides for forming a stock company whose object will be to purchase, lease and improve land, and have power to borrow money on mortgages.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.---The weather is cloudy and warm.

The river is falling steadily.

Business on the levee is only fair.

The Westmoreland, from Cincinnati for New Orleans, passed down. The John Kilgour did not get off last night, but left this morning for New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.---The weather is cloudy and warm, with indications of a storm.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 1.---The negotiations between Prussia and Denmark in regard to the disputed territory of Schleswig-Holstein, still continue. It is reported that the British Commissioners recently asked the session to Denmark of the Island of Alsen, in the Baltic, and the Fortress of Duppheim on the mainland. The latest telegrams say that Prussia has decidedly refused to accede to the request of Denmark.

MADRID, April 1.---The Spanish Government will grant Cuba an army organization similar to her own.

SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, GA., April 1.---A. A. Bradley, a negro lawyer, is circulating in this city and adjoining counties the following circular, which causes great excitement: "Notice to all bad men in the city of Savannah who now threaten the lives of the leaders and nominees of the Republican party, and of the Presidents and members of Union Leagues of America: If you should strike a blow, the man or men will be followed, and the house in which he or they take shelter will be burned to the ground. Take heed, mark well! Members of the Union, rally, rally, rally, for God, life and liberty!"

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.---A report from Fort Laramie says the Cheyenne and Northern Arapahoes will be represented at the Indian Council. The Sioux are not in yet, but are soon expected at Laramie.

Passengers by the Santa Fe coach, which reached Hays City, Kansas, on the Western railroad, report that on the 20th day previous, a band of Indians robbed a train camped on the Arkansas river, twenty-five miles below Fort Dodge, of twenty-five mules, and the next day they robbed another train of six mules and all its provisions. They were said to be Cheyennes.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, April 1.---In the Convention to-day resolutions were called up inquiring into the conduct of Judge Underwood. He made a statement denying having offered any bribe to the Executive Committee, to be paid by Mr. Sprague, if they favored Mr. Chase for President. The resolutions were then indefinitely postponed---ayes 58; nays 17.

Hoyhurst, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, rose afterwards, and reasserted his published statements.

A negro was in the chair to-day, for the first time since the session began.

It is understood that Gen. Schofield will shortly issue an order removing Gov. Pierpont, Joseph Mays, as Mayor, and Thos. U. Dudley, as City Treasurer.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK, April 1.---A Washington special says that the difficulty between Butler and Grant has been amicably settled.

Another special says the position assumed by Associate Justice Greer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, when the McCardle case was called up on Monday, gives rise to considerable comment. After Judge Black had concluded his remarks, Judge Greer submitted the following paper which was read: "Ex parte W. H. McCardle---This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month as a case which not only involves the liberties and rights of the appellant in this case, but of millions of our fellow-citizens, and the country has a right to expect that it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of the Court; and by the postponement of this case the Court has subjected themselves, whether justly or unjustly, to the imputation that we had evaded the performance of duty imposed upon us by the Constitution, and waited for legislative interposition to supersede our action and relieve us from our responsibility. I have only to say, *pudet hoc opprobrii deeet non patuisse repeti*, or, literally translated, I am ashamed that such opprobrium should be cast upon the Court, and that it cannot be refuted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 1.

The House met at 12 m., and the reading of the journal was dispensed with, and it resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole and proceeded to the Senate chamber.

SENATE.

At four minutes past twelve the managers, the House as a Committee of the Whole, and the President entered, each being taken their usual places, the Court of Impeachment was called to order by the Chief Justice, and the minutes of yesterday's trial read up to the mention of the vote cast by Chief Justice Chase, to decide the tie vote on the question of retiring for deliberation, when Sumner made a motion to correct the journal by inserting as an expression of the Senate's opinion that the said vote of the Chief Justice was unauthorized and of no effect, and said, "on this motion I demand the ayes and nays," which were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 21; Nays, 27. So the motion was disagreed to.

The question as to the admissability of Burleigh's testimony about the conversation between him and Gen. Thomas, was then submitted to the Senate, by the Chief Justice, but before the vote was taken, Frelinghuysen inquired "If the managers intended to counsel the testimony of the witness, with the respondents."

Butler answered affirmatively.

Stanbery then rose and said that the Court had at length reached the domain of law and a question requiring careful consideration and argument. He stated the question to be, whether or not the declarations of Gen. Thomas were to be used against the President, though not proven to have been authorized by him. It was not that the *gravamen* of the offence charged in the first three articles consist in the issuing by the President of the letter of authority to Gen. Thomas. In the fourth article, the offence charged is a conspiracy with Gen. Thomas to obtain, by force and intimidation, the office of Secretary of War. These were the only articles whose consideration was necessary as yet. We have no proof of anything said by the President before or after giving this letter of authority. The purpose of the present attempt was to show the President's intention in issuing it, by the production of irrevalent testimony about remarks made by Gen. Thomas without authority of the President.

The President's intentions should only have been shown by the orders themselves. The order and letter of authority given to Gen. Thomas did not make him a general agent of the President, as they authorized him to do only certain specific things. When the proper foundations of the proof of a conspiracy is laid, then the declarations of one of the supposed conspirators may be demanded, to implicate the accused, and then only. In this instance, no such foundation of proof has been laid; and even if it were admitted, which he denied, that the letter of authority constituted a relation between the President and Gen. Thomas, of principal and general agent, it could not be maintained that the letter was in itself, proof of a conspiracy. The nature of the order was according to the usual formula, to designate an officer, known to the law, to execute the duties of an office established by law. It would not be asserted that all the officers appointed by the President became his special or general agents. The President and his appointees were alike officers, and responsible to the laws. The managers say they expect hereafter to show a connection between the declaration of Gen. Thomas and the respondent.

Butler---I did not say hereafter.

Stanbery---Did you not say you had done it heretofore?

Butler---No.

After considerable discussion between the managers and the President's counsel, the yeas and nays were demanded and taken---yeas 39, nays 11.

Burleigh was then called, and said that on the evening of the 21st of February, he went to see Gen. Thomas at his residence, and he told him that he had been appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, and had gone to the Department and demanded possession, and that Stanton asked him if he would give him time to remove his papers. Witness said he understood Gen. Thomas to say that he had already issued orders as Secretary of War, and also that he intended to take possession at 10 o'clock. In reply to inquiries by witness, Gen. Thomas said he would use force to obtain possession if it was refused him.

Butler, 'Did you have any conversation with Gen. Thomas while he was acting as Adjutant General?"

Evarts inquired what date the question applied to.

Butler said his appointment to that office was made the week before he attempted to gain possession of the War Department.

Evarts then asked what was the purpose of the testimony.

Butler said it was to show that Thomas has attempted to reduce his brother officers from their duty, just as Absalom had sat at the gates and tried to draw off the people from their allegiance to King David.

Evarts---"Do you intend to put Absalom into your question?"

Butler---"No! I used him as an illustration." [Laughter.]

After a recess of fifteen minutes, Butler read the questions which he proposed to put to the witness, viz: As to what he had heard Thomas say to the clerks of the War Office during the week prior to February 21st.

Evarts objected on the ground of irrevalency.

Butler made a short reply, and Evarts rejoined, denying that the ruling which permitted the introduction of the declaration made subsequent to the 21st of February, allowed the presentation of a declaration made previous to that time, and said there had been no proof adduced in support of the assertions and villifying remarks made about Gen. Thomas, and that they were uncalled for, certainly at the present time.

Bingham argued briefly in reply, and cited authorities in support of the position of the managers.

The Chief Justice ruled that the question could not be put, no evidence having been offered in proof of a conspiracy before February 21st. The question was then submitted to the Senate, and resulted, yeas 28, nays 2, and the question was put. The witness said that he had Thomas make an address to a number of clerks in the War Office, about a week or ten days prior to February 21st, in which he said he intended to relax the harsh and arbitrary rules made by his predecessor, and regarding the clerks as gentlemen, said they could go out and come in when they pleased, if they were absent only a reasonable time.

Butler asked if Stanton had acknowledged that the testimony given by the witness before the House Committee was true.

The question being objected to, was withdrawn.

Butler then asked if Gen. Thomas had, since February 21st, reasserted any portion of his conversation with him (Burleigh) in regard to breaking the doors of the War Department was objected to by Evarts, as were also several modifications of the question, which was finally put as follows:

Have you had any conversation with Gen. Thomas since the first one, and since his appointment as Secretary of War *ad interim*, wherein he said anything about using force in getting into the War office, or in any other way reasserting his former conversation, and, if so, what he said?

Witness replied that he had asked Gen. Thomas last week, why the performance promised, had not come off? And he answered that it was because he had been arrested by the Marshal early in the evening, otherwise he would have beaten in the doors, etc. On a cross-examination by Mr. Stanbery the witness said he went to the War Office on business with Adjutant General Thomas, while in the army, was introduced to each of the four or five clerks as they came into the office, to the effect that he would not hold them to a strict accountability about coming to work at precisely 9 o'clock, but that on resuming his position as Adjutant General he was disposed to relax somewhat, and revise the rules made by his predecessor, and he should of course expect a faithful performance of their duties. He spoke only to the employees of his own department.

Samuel Wilkinson was then called. He testified that he had known Gen. Thomas six or seven years, and had a conversation with him on the afternoon of February 21st, at the War Department, in which Thomas said that since the affair had become public, he felt free to talk about it without reserve. He stated that he had demanded possession of the War Office, and Stanton had asked if time could be allowed him to remove his papers, which he (Thomas) had granted; he expressed to witness his intention to demand possession on Monday following, and would, if necessary, call on the General of the Army for assistance, which he thought could not be refused; at Willard's Hotel, that evening, he reiterated the same intentions, except that he would carry them into effect next Monday; he seemed to mean what he said.

Cross-examined by Evarts: Is connected with the press. Thomas told him on Friday that he had issued an order to close the department on Saturday. Witness did not know whether it was issued as Adjutant General or Secretary of War; on direct examination, said he had heard Gen. Thomas say that he claimed to be Secretary of War.

Geo. W. Carsebar testified that he had known Gen. Thomas many years; saw him at the levee of the President on the 9th inst., and said to him: "General, the eyes of Delaware are upon you, and the people ask you to stand firm." He replied he "intended to, and that in a short time he would kick that fellow out." He did not say who it was he intended to kick out, but witness inferred it was Mr. Stanton.

Cross-examined by Mr. Stanbery: Saw Gen. Thomas before the last time in New Castle, Del.; did not speak with him then; do not remember when or where I ever spoke with him before; did not come from Delaware to see Thomas, but when in the East came to see him and the rest of the Cabinet, and being from the same State, wished to pay his respects to him; Gen. Thomas was pointed out to him by Mr. Tanner, and he introduced himself; the idea of "kicking out" did not come from witness; did not say whether he approved of the line of conduct which Thomas spoke of taking; witness communicated this conversation to Mr. Tanner that night, and to several the next day. Among them was a Mr. Smith, from Delaware, whose name was not John, but William, and he came from the Brandywine; witness was summoned before the Committee about the 13th; directly after his examination saw Mr. Thomas in the Committee room.

Butler asked, "did Gen. Thomas thereupon admit what you had sworn was true?" which was objected to and sustained.

The Court adjourned at ten minutes past five, the Senate going into executive session.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.---Cotton is active, excited and fully ½c better; sales 13,000 bales; Uplands, 28c. Rice quiet; Carolina, 10½@11½c. Coffee is quiet but firm. Molasses quiet. Flour, very dull, 5@10c lower. Wheat, 1@2c lower.

Dry Goods firm; heavy brown sheetings, best makes, 18½@19c; other articles are unchanged.

The most active money market to-day since the squeeze commenced. Sterling, 9½@9¾. Gold, as close of business, ½c off. Old Tennessees, ex-coupons, 68.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.---Cotton is excited and prices have advanced; sales 8300 bales; middlings, 28@28½; receipts 912 bales; exports 3511. Flour firm and steady; superfine, $10. Corn higher, $1 05@1 10. Oats firm, 78@80c. Pork quiet but firmer, $26 75. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 12@12½; clear sides, 16½@16½. Lard quiet; prime tierces, 17½; kegs, 17½@17¾c. Gold, 39½@40. Sterling steady and unchanged. New York sight ¼c premium.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.---Tobacco steady. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat steady; western, $2 60@2 75. Corn 85@89. Oats, 72@76. Barley $2 80. Rye, $1 60. Pork $24 90@25. Bulk shoulders 10½. Rib sides 12½. Clear sides 13½. Bacon, clear sides 15½@15¾, but held for 16; clear rib sides 14¾@14¾; shoulders firmer 11½; canvassed sugar cured hams 18. Lard 16@17.

CINCINNATI, April 1.---Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer, 86@89c. Oats better, 70@71c. Rye dull, $1 30@1 32. Barley unchanged. Tobacco steady at full rates. Pork $24 75, but held for $25. Bulk shoulders, 10½c; sides, 13c. Bacon shoulders, 11½c; sides, 14@15½c. Lard dull, 16c. Hay dull, and $1 lower. Eggs, 19c.

LOUISVILLE, April 1.---Tobacco active; sales 239 hhds; lugs, $5 25@6 75; fair leaf, $16. Superfine Flour, $8 50@8 75. Corn, 82@83c. Lard, 16½c. Mess Pork, $25. Bacon shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 16c. Bulk shoulders, 11½; clear sides, 14c. Whisky, raw free, $2 20.

LONDON, April 1.---Consols closed at 93¾; 5-20s quiet, at 72@72¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.---Cotton closed active and buoyant; sales 30,000 bales; prices not so high as at times during the day. The market closed firm. Uplands, on the spot, 11¾d; to arrive, 11¼; Orleans, 11¾d. Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

PATTISON---The friends and acquaintances of Col. Geo. Pattison and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his son, Capt. Price P. Pattison, at the Second Presbyterian Church, this Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Services by the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon. Hacks at J. C. Boaz & Co.'s.

DIED.

RYAN---In Memphis, Tenn., on the 1st of April, 1868, of typhoid pneumonia, Mr. JOHN WILLIAM RYAN, formerly a merchant of Philadelphia, in the 36th year of his age.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

AUCTION.

Valuable Property at Public Sale for City Scrip.

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 2d AT 12 O'CLOCK, at our Salesroom, 276 Second street, we will sell for Moses Levy, Esq., that valuable LOT at the southeast corner of Hill and Robison streets, 95½ feet front on Hill by 71 feet on Robison, divided to suit purchasers. CITY SCRIP WILL BE TAKEN AT PAR in payment.

Title perfect.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO., Auctioneers.

mh31 td

Administrator's Sale.

ON APRIL THE 11TH, 1868, AT 10 O'CLOCK, a.m., I will sell, at the premises, corner Beal and DeSoto streets, Memphis, Tenn., One Carpenter Shop and contents, said property belonging to the estate of Fred. Seiffrit, dec'd.

FRITZ PFEMFERT,
mh31 td Administrator of said Estate.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE.---ASSEMBLY is hereby called to the officers and members of Hamilton Lodge, No. 299, to attend a Master Mason's Lodge, at the lodge room (Angerona) Odd-Fellows' Building, THIS THURSDAY, April 2d, at 7½ o'clock, for important special business. Every member of the Lodge is expected to be present at this meeting.

All Master Masons in good standing are fraternally

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT AND SALE.—A nice COTTAGE containing four rooms, besides kitchen, etc., for Rent and Furniture for sale cheap, for cash. Apply on the premises, No. 51 Linden street. apl 1w*

FOR RENT VERY LOW.—Two desirable BRICK RESIDENCES, convenient, and nearly new. Possession at once. Apply to J. T. PETTUS, No. 15 Union street, up-stairs. mh28 1w

FOR RENT.—THE VERY DESIRABLE SUMmer Residence known as the "SAMUEL BOND PLACE," containing eight large rooms, and situated in a beautiful Grove, immediately on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, fifteen miles from town, trains convenient. For a business man who desires a healthy place for his family during the summer, this is a rare opportunity.

For further particulars apply to

ORGILL BROS. & CO.

mh25 1w No. 312 Front street.

FOR RENT AND SALE.—We have Cotton Offices and Bed Rooms for rent in that part of the Commercial Hotel on Front street very cheap. Also, Houses and Lots for sale and rent in every part of the city, and Lands of every description in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. Also, for Lease or Rent, the large Room under the Commercial Hotel, on Jefferson street. Will make a fine banking house. Also, a small Room adjoining.

BEARD & WORD,

mh13 No. 22½ Commercial Hotel.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street. Two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR RENT.—A NO. 1 OFFICE FOR RENT. Apply to TAYLOR, COOK & CO., 230 Front street.

FOR RENT.—A STORE on Main street, located in one of the best business portions of the city. Rent low to a good tenant. For particulars inquire at 344 Main street. dec10

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A large SAFE, double doors and Burglar Proof Locks, in complete order. Will sell at a low figure. Inquire at TAYLOR & MCKEEN'S Shed, 91 Adams street. mh28 3t

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A superior 8-Horse-power stationary Engine and Boiler, complete—as good as new. Cost $250; will take $150. Call at 263 Madison street and see it in running order.

J. H. MERRITT, Asst Supt

mh28 1m Southwestern R. R. and Ext. P. Co.

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR LEASE.—My land, 3 miles east of the city, is still for sale on any terms, from cash to ten years, or for lease for ten years or perpetually, as heretofore advertised.

My House Lot, containing from 14 to 23 acres, for sale cheap, for cash, or on the usual time. Apply to Royster, Trezevant & Co., or to myself, on the premises.

mh19 1m N. M. TREZEVANT.

For Sale.

FOR sale, very low, to pay debts, one of the finest COTTON PLANTATIONS in shell pa county, Ark., 3 miles from Helena, 3 miles from the river, and entirely above overflow. Contains 1150 acres, over 600 in a state of active cultivation, first-class improvements of all descriptions. Gins, Mill, etc., etc.; also, Corn, Mules, Horses, Cattle, Implements, etc., for sale. Terms cash, balance on long time, if desired by the purchaser or lessee.

For further information apply to O. gill Bros. & Co., Memphis, or to Hon. Thomas B. Hanly, Helena, Ark., or to myself, on the premises.

mh12 1w W. H. HARRIS.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, a splendid PIANO, seven octave, nearly new. Address J. D., Appeal office. feb22

FOR SALE.—TWENTY-FIVE (25) FINE MULES. Rufus Pinney & Co. have for sale (25) fine MULES—large. Call at Lee Block, No. 1 Union street, up-stairs, Koontz No. 2 and 3 up-stairs. feb14 tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can have a Front Room, furnished, with Board, at 179 Second street. A few Day Boarders will be taken. HENRY LAIRD.

feb27 tf

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.—NEW MAP WONDER. A Charts of Great General's and Statesmen, and one of and beautiful Pictures, may be sold in every family. Address,

GOODSPEED & CO.,

mh19 eod 20t 79 Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED.—Day Boarders at Commercial Hotel—$30 per month. Apply at the office. mh1

WANTED—To purchase from Two to Five Hundred Acres of Land, with improvements, for which I am prepared to pay from Three to Five Thousand Dollars cash. Farm to be situated near some of the railroads leading to Memphis, or on the Mississippi or Arkansas rivers. Address, with description and price, W. J. J., Appeal office. feb21

TAILORING, SCOURING

THOS. H. HUNT. J. P. RANSON

Thos. H. Hunt & Co.,

PREMIUM

SILK AND WOOLEN GOODS

246 Second Street,

BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

SPECIAL attention given to Ladies' Dresses and Shawls. Gentlemen's Clothes Cleaned and Dyed in a superior style.

N. B.—Not answerable for Goods left in store after six months from date of order.

JOHN GRAHAM,

Merchant Tailor,

350 MAIN ST. (Up-stairs),

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENNESSEE.

☞ The best Cutter always employed, under my immediate supervision. Samples of the best goods arriving in the market will always be found on my counter, from which any style can be selected. feb26 3m

FACTS

FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

—AND—

NO ATTEMPT AT DECEPTION.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R.

Double Daily Trains Resumed.

TRAINS WILL LEAVE MEMPHIS AS follows:

Mail Train, 12.45 p. m.

Express Train, 5.00 p. m.

Railroad time is 20 minutes faster than city time.

The 12.45 p.m. train reaches Lynchburg at 8.10 a.m., Washington 6.00 p.m., Baltimore 8.30 p.m., Philadelphia 1.22 a.m. and New York at 4.22 a.m.

The Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line advertises arriving in New York "7 hours and 40 minutes in advance of any train leaving Memphis the same day by other routes." This assertion might indicate the belief that this line is that much quicker, when the fact is their trains start nearly six hours earlier than the "other routes." Nonadvantage in this "7 hours and 40 minutes in advance." The Memphis and Louisville train leaves Memphis at 9.30 p.m. and arrives in New York at 8.30 p.m., while the Memphis and Charleston train leaves Memphis at 12.45 p.m. and arrives in New York at 4.22 a.m.—starting in the afternoon and arriving in the morning—an advantage the business man will appreciate.

The 12.45 p.m. train also connects at Decatur and Nashville so closely as to arrive at Louisville at the same hour as the evening train via. Cincinnati and makes the same New York connections.

Time from New Orleans and Grand Junction to New York is much quicker than by any other route, equal to Nashville via. Decatur 24 hours "in advance" and quicker than via Humboldt. Both trains connect at Grand Junction with the Memphis and Decatur Railroad and at Chattanooga with Western and Atlantic R. R.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Baggage Checked Through.

E. L. ANDERSON, Asst Supt.

A. A. BARNES, Gen'l Ticket Agt. mh11 1w

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

DAIRYMEN, FARMERS,

AND OTHERS

CONSIGN YOUR

Ashes, Beeswax, Beans,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Flour and Meal,

Flax, Cotton,

Furs and Skins,

Dried and Green Fruits,

Grain, Wool, Game,

Poultry, Naval Stores,

Hops, Ginseng, Feathers,

Hemp, Provisions,

Oil, Lard, Tallow

Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum,

Molasses, Etc., Etc.,

—TO—

JOSIAH CARPENTER

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

442 Washington Street,

NEW YORK CITY,

And receive his weekly PRICE CURRENT of Produce and Groceries, the most complete Price Current published in the United States.

SEND FOR A PRICE CURRENT

Marking Plates and Cards Furnished Free

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1, 1865.

First Class References Given when Required.

feb25 1y

Notice.

MY friends and acquaintances will find me at the office of DAVIS & NORTON, 276 Front Row, up-stairs.

feb29 1m LEVI JOY.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6.00 p.m.	12.45 p.m.
Through Express	10.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6.00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8.25 a.m.	5.00 p.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.

Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.

JW. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	8.00 a.m.	8.15 p.m.
Night Express	4.00 p.m.	2.15 a.m.

Railroad Time is 10 minutes faster than city.

Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.

SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	4.25 p.m.	4.35 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	9.00 a.m.	1.30 p.m.

Freight (North)—Monday, Wednesday and Friday;

South, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 8.25 p.m. 5.30 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, March 1, 1868.

C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Agt. mh8

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2.30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 12.45 p.m.

For New Orleans, Rienzi Road, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 3.15 p.m.

Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads—5.15 p.m.

Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 2.30 p.m.

Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 12.45 p.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on the Arkansas and White rivers, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly) Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. CHRIST, Postmaster Memphis.

MOORE & WEST have removed their office to No. 44 Madison street.

AUCTION SALE at Reid & Bro., 15½ Jefferson street, this afternoon and night.

W. H. PASSMORE & Co., sell this morning ladies' silk basques, clothing, household furniture, etc.

PERJURY.—A man named Ed Briggs was arrested yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice Foley, charged with false swearing, for the purpose of evading the law. He will be examined to-day.

A BOOK KEEPER wishes to get employment in some good wholesale business. Best of references given. Please leave direction and notice at the office of this paper.

MOORE & WEST are agents for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, the Georgia Home Insurance Company, and the State Insurance Company. Office at No. 44 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

I. O. O. F.—We are requested to announce that on this evening, at 4 o'clock, the Daughters of Rebecca Benevolent Society will hold a meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall. All are invited to attend.

RACE TO-DAY.—The lovers of the turf will be certain to attend the race track at 4 o'clock this evening, when a spirited trotting match will come off, three horses having been entered for the contest.

DIED.—Mr. Thomas F. Patterson, of the firm of Geo. Patterson & Co., died at the residence of Mrs. Crawford, corner of Linden and DeSoto streets. We are requested to state that timely notice will be given of the time and place of the funeral.

ROBBING A DOCTOR.—The stable of Dr. H. Schafer, on Brinkley avenue near Poplar street, was broken open on Tuesday night and a very valuable cow stolen. The Doctor offers a reward of twenty-five dollars for the recovery of the animal.

ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—Two attempts were made yesterday to set fire to the residence of Mrs. Whitsett, No 32 Market street. A white man was arrested on suspicion, and will be brought before the police court this morning for examination.

FOUND DEAD.—A well dressed colored man, name unknown, was found dead near the junction of the Hernando Plank road and South street yesterday morning. He did not bear any marks of violence on his person. It is supposed he died from disease of the heart.

STEALING CLOTHES.—Some enterprising fellow who wanted a supply of clothes, made a levy on the stock of Mr. John Murfee, No. 356 Main street, on Tuesday night, and succeeded in getting away with three coats, three hats, one vest and one walking cane. No trace of the thief.

TOOK THEM ALL.—Mr. Wm. Fitzgerald, who resides a short distance from the city on the Raleigh road, received a visit from the stock thieves, shortly before daylight yesterday morning. They drove off his fine mules. A description of the stock has been given to the police, and the detectives are at work. We hope they may be successful.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—At the meeting of the County Commissioners yesterday morning, Wm. McLean gave the necessary bonds as County Tax-Collector, and was inducted into office. Geo. S. Hayden also qualified as Constable, in place of John Norton. The appeal question was not settled. The Board meets again this morning at ten o'clock.

THE NEW JAIL.—In company with a brace of country cousins yesterday, we paid our first visit to the new jail since its occupation. We found everything in most excellent order. There are confined in the prison about one hundred and thirty prisoners, of whom twenty-seven are whites and one hundred and three are negroes. Maj. Foster and his assistants are using their best exertions to make the interior all that it should be.

DR. JAMES.—That Dr. James can and will cure all classes of private diseases, we have the testimony of the best medical talent in the country. Those suffering from chronic disease, want of natural vigor, impotency, and disorders of a contagious venereal character, should improve the opportunity, as his stay in Memphis will not extend beyond the 15th inst. His rooms are at 199 Main street, Webster block. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 6 p.m. Consultations free and inviolable.

REV. DR. LACEY'S ADDRESS.—The Rev. Dr. Lacey, the confidential friend and chaplain of Gen. Jackson, will deliver an address at the Cumberland Presbyterian Church to-night, for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary Society, who have in contemplation the erection of a church in the suburbs, where the poor can worship. We trust the edifice will be filled to its utmost capacity. Dr. Lacey is said to be one of the most eloquent and impressive speakers of the day.

CHANGE OF FIRM.—The style of the firm of Cartmell & Drury has undergone a change. Mr. Cartmell going out and Mr. D. A. Clarke, (better known as Dwight Clarke,) formerly of S. R. Clarke & Co., in the insurance business, and at one time teller in the old State Bank of Tennessee, taking his place. The firm is now Clarke & Drury. They are prepared to do a general commission business, at the old stand, No. 200 Front street. We commend them to our friends. See their card in another column.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Gilmore, a correspondent of the London (English) *Standard*, is in the city, and will remain a few days in our midst. We trust he will accept the freedom of our sanctum.

M. K. Misterer, sr., Esq., one of the most influential citizens of Grenada, Miss., is in town, putting up at the Worsham.

We had the pleasure within a day or two, of making the acquaintance of Capt. G. P. M. Turner, editor of the Kosciusko, Miss., *Chronicle*, a sterling Democratic paper, which is always welcomed by us. It also affords us gratification to know that his sojourn here is made agreeable, and he will have some cheerful memories of Memphis when he returns home, where he divides his time between the interests of his clients and the common weal, by imparting to the columns of his paper wholesome doctrines and a lively variety.

Judge E. J. Fisher, of Grenada, Miss., who ran against Humphreys for Governor at the last election, is now in the city, putting up at the Worsham.

A Glance at the Police and Keno.

We do not undertake to set up ourself as a censor of the morals of the community, nor do we often reflect upon occupations which certain persons elect to follow, but there are obligations to which the press is amenable, and to tolerate which, without some show of opposition, ought to, if it do not, subject it to animadversion.

Every body politic or municipal corporation has rules for its government, and persons, appointed or elected to execute the orders imposed by those rules, who are considered and called officers of the law. Our city has a sort of duplex government—a Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Police Commissioners, who act in separate spheres, and to whom the community looks for the management of its affairs, and for protection from the wayward and vicious. Whatever may have been the intention, this duplex city government is not a wheel within a wheel; for although the Mayor and Board are responsible to the people, the Police Commissioners seem to be relieved from any responsibility—almost from public opinion itself. These last exercise authority and possess a power which they can exert, without any supervisory restraint. They can only be reached where some flagrant neglect, or arbitrary excess, brings them within notice of the press, which may wound their *amour propre* by exposure, but after condemnation is powerless to punish.

It is not our purpose, because it would be futile, to make war upon the odious system fastened upon our city, or to multiply objections to the mode in which it is conducted, but it is interwoven with the subject upon which we shall briefly comment, and cannot be so separated that the mention of the one will not involve the other. Although the Police are above and beyond the control of the city authorities proper, charged with certain duties, and the enforcement of certain municipal regulations, decreed necessary for the peace and quiet of society, and good order in the community. As no provision was made for their payment by exacting, they seized upon one of the chief sources of revenue with which to pay themselves, and levy additional taxes upon certain occupations, not regulated by law, but by their own terms, which they enforce. Being the executors of their own laws they become the protectors of contraband occupations, so long as they derive revenue from such occupations, thus presenting the anomalous spectacle of sustaining and countenancing resorts which are disconutenanced and condemned by the municipal rule as well as by general public opinion.

It is not necessary to repeat the clauses of the charter or the ordinances to enforce them, to suppress vice in whatever form. There is no city without such, and they are universally recognized, except where an irresponsible power exists, such as we have here, which can at will, negotiate and compromise with the most beastly and dangerous vices. The amount of revenue and hush-money derived in this way, thus drawn from illegal practices in this city, can only be conjectured. The profits and the gaming house are not licensed by any law, but may be, and are conducted with impunity—so long as the required *douceur* is conveyed to the ready hands of the Police. Whether a strict account is kept of it, matters not, for it does not meet the public eye, or lessen the amount collected from tax privileges and kept from the bank coffers of the city treasury.

There has been a prevailing system of robbery carried on in this city for some time past, which absolutely became a nuisance, from the open and unobstructed manner in which it was conducted. *Was* did we say? nay *is*, and is as well known to the Police, as the station-houses to which they drag the miserable inebriates who have been encountered in the streets. We allude to games of Keno—probably the most alluring and dangerous of all species of gaming. It is dangerous because it is simple and requires no skill beyond a watchful and attentive ear, and a knowledge by sight of figures. Even confederates and false play may vitiate this game, but are not required, for it is the strongest of all banking games upon the square, and the most certain. There are no fewer than a dozen, perhaps twice that number, black and white, in constant operation in this city. The stakes are comparatively small, so as to embrace a large number of players, but the *per centage* is heavy, and if the game be continued a certain length of time, will *eat up the stakes*, without the introduction of additional capital. The game is fascinating to the tyro, who imperceptibly acquires the habit of risking small sums, until he is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of gambling. The old and the young—all professions, avocations and trades—are to be seen seated around the Keno tables, with their pasteboards and buttons, with a well-furnished bar contiguous, and, at a conveniently late hour, a well-spread luncheon. The extent to which persons entirely ignorant of cards are thus drawn on, can scarcely be estimated. It is well known, to have led to *petit larceny*, which though considered a crime must eventuate in disgrace if not more poignant punishment. *There has been more than one business firm in this city crippled, shattered, blown up, by money squandered at this enticing game.* And the Police look calmly on, know it all, see it all, but their tax is promptly exacted, and they say nothing. They only, who fail to "come down with the dough," are held up in public, and the tables turned upon them. Shall this pernicious game be longer tolerated in this community? Is there no way to reach the moral leprosy? Let it be considered disgraceful to be seen in a Keno room, and the great and constant run they have had will dwindle down to the vile characters who seek crowds and fatten on the spoils they can gather from the unsophisticated and unwary.

We shall recur to this subject, and deal more in particulars, showing that the profits arising from this *apparently innocent and simple* game that a child might play, amount to from $50 to $500 nightly, which being an average of $275 among twenty, would show an absolute squandering of near five hundred thousand dollars a year—a heavy tax on an impoverished city, which would erect magnificent water works, if not other valuable improvements. Then calculate what an immense amount of money must be lost when this vast sum is the mere *per centage!*

The Cairo *Democrat* mentions the arrest of a young man named Duval, an express clerk, for embezzlement, and the flight of two others, each formerly in responsible positions, but now defaulters. The gambling houses of the place are credited with the ruin of these young men, and with leading many others far along on the road to destruction.

Cairo has had its taste of Keno, as well as Memphis, and some of the gay young gamesters of this city will find themselves abstracting money from the drawer, to keep up the fascinating passion. We have seen *doors closed* of extensive business houses, known to have *failed* by constant devotion, all hands, to this absorbing passion that springs from avarice, and burns with an unquenchable thirst. A few visits to these resorts and very particular descriptions of those to be met there and the probable amount of capital invested, which is easily calculated and will closely approximate the exact amount, will furnish material for several forthcoming papers. We emphatically say, "Keno is not correct, and must go by the board."

MOORE & WEST have removed their office to No. 44 Madison street.

IF YOU want bargains in fine clothing, piece goods, etc., attend the auction sale of Reid & Bro., this day.

GRAND OPENING of millinery goods on Saturday, April 4, 1868, at Misses Quinlan, No. 240 Main street, corner of Jefferson. 3t

JUST received, per Southern Express, at Francisco & Wiggin, 308 Main street, an installment of new hats as yet not introduced by any other house. 3t

OUR WEEKLY.—Our mammoth WEEKLY is published to-day, and will contain the usual amount of editorial matter, the Masonic column, a fair quotation of the markets, financial and commercial news, original and selected poetry, Sunday reading, the latest local items of interest, as well as telegraphic news—in fact, all news of interest received by rail, mail, steamer and telegraph. Yearly subscription, four dollars. Copies for mailing may be had at our counting-room, No. 13 Jefferson street.

FIFTH AVENUE spring style silk hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street. 3t

A NEGRO THIEF SHOT.

He Runs Five Hundred Yards and Drops Dead—Coroner's Inquest.

For some time past Mr. S. Guest, who keeps a grocery, feed and provision store near the corner of Hernando and South streets, has been very much annoyed by negroes, who have been in the habit of not only stealing his goods from the store, and cordwood from the yard, but on more than one occasion have attempted to fire the premises, no doubt with a view to plunder. The acts of these black desperadoes having become so dangerous, Mr. Guest and his neighbor, Mr. Louis Wehrum, determined to keep watch, for the purpose of protecting their lives and property from these murdering thieves. And in hopes of catching some of the prowlers, yesterday morning they were on watch, as had been their custom for some time past, when about an hour before daylight they heard an unusual noise near the woodpile in the yard, in rear of the house. On a closer investigation they saw a man carrying off firewood. Mr. Guest immediately fired two pistol shots. Mr. Wehrum followed with a like number. The thief, who proved to be a negro named Henry Taylor, ran about five hundred yards and dropped down dead, one of the shots having taken effect under the right shoulder blade. The county Coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., was immediately notified. He proceeded to the spot, summoned a jury, and held an inquest, who, after hearing all the testimony that could be produced in the case, returned the following verdict:

That the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot wound, and from the evidence adduced before the jury, they are of opinion that he received the wound while in the act of robbing the premises of S. M. Guest, corner of Hernando and South streets. Pistol shots were fired by the hands of S. M. Guest and Louis Wehrum.

The statement given by the wife of the deceased was to the effect that he left his house, which is not very far from Mr. Guest's, about an hour and a half before daybreak. A little more of this kind of summary justice would no doubt have a beneficial effect, as it seems, in a majority of cases, of little use to arrest negro thieves, as they seldom are brought to trial, and often do not remain in prison more than forty-eight hours, from the fact that a pettifogging lawyer can always be found who, for ten dollars, manages to get them out on (we came near saying straw) bail.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

Number of Arrests Made, Fines Assessed and Amount Collected—Value of Recovered Property.

The following returns taken from the official documents in the Commissioner's office will show the business done by the force for the month ending March 31st:

FIRST DISTRICT—CAPT. R. S. SIMONS.

Number of Arrests	430
Nationalities as follows:	
Americans	81
Negroes	107
English	4
French	2
German	20
Irish	207
Italian	1
Spanish	2
Total	430

Of the above seventy-six were State cases.

Amount of fines assessed	$2,424 00
" " collected	1,248 00
" collected on mittimus	319 50
Total	$1,567 50
Value of lost or stolen property recovered	$2,112 00

SECOND DISTRICT—CAPT. S. PERRY.

Number of arrests	23
Nationalities as follows:	
Americans	15
Negroes	140
English	1
French	4
German	8
Irish	29
Italian	1
Spanish	4
Total	202

Of the above fifty-five were State cases.

Amount of fines assessed	$1,942 00
" " collected	1,057 50
" collected on mittimus	105 50
Total	$1,142 80
Value of lost or stolen property recovered	$1,557 00

RECAPITULATION.

Total number of arrests	662
Nationalities viz:	
Americans	126
Negroes	247
English	5
French	6
German	28
Irish	236
Italian	2
Spanish	15
Total	662

Of the above 131 were State cases.

Amount of fines assessed	$4,366 00
" " collected	$2,305 50
" collected on mittimus	624 60
Total amount collected	$2,930 10
Value of lost or stolen property recovered	$3,669 00

OTHER MATTERS.

Lodgers accommodated	92
Animals restored to owners	33
Fires	11
Lost children	10

The returns show a slight decrease in crime compared with the previous month. However, we do not look upon this fact as an evidence of the decrease of crime or misdemeanor in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VARIETIES.—The company at the Varieties still continues to please large audiences, with the exception of Tom Benton. The old favorites appear nightly. The best of order is at all times preserved by Manager Broom.

WHERE'S THE GAS?—For two nights that have been cloudy, the gas lights have failed to make their appearance. When there is so much marauding, is this convenience to thieves and burglars provided out of a spirit of economy? The moon should shine up to 12 a.m., but her light is not very distinct through dripping clouds.

THE LATEST FURORE.—The great furore among the ladies yesterday, was the opening of spring goods at the fashionable and popular millinery store of Miss Doherty, corner of Main and Union streets. Having visited the show rooms late in the day, we still found the departments crowded by numbers of our most beautiful and appreciative ladies; and such a display of loves of bonnets, charming hats, rich veils, etc., it has not been our good fortune to witness for many a year. A lady friend attempted to count the number of new styles, but they were so numerous that she gave it up in despair. The "Metternich Green" and the style of "bridal bonnets" and veils must have made the heart of many a fair maiden flutter. We seriously advise those of our lady friends who are in quest of something new, rich and handsome, to inspect the stock of millinery goods now on exhibition at Miss Doherty's establishment. The most fastidious, be she young or old, rich or poor, cannot fail to be immensely pleased with "what is there to be seen."

MOORE & WEST are agents for the Ætna Life Insurance Company, the Georgia Home Insurance Company, and the State Insurance Company. Office at No. 44 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn.

Figured Linen Lawns and Printed Jaconets, all new, at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

JOE LOCKE, the enterprising newsdealer, at 22 Jefferson street, received by yesterday's mail a large number of late Northern papers, and customers will find his counters loaded this morning with the latest and best. He has anticipated the wants of his many friends, who enjoy out-door sport, by receiving in advance a large lot of "American Regulation" and "Star" Base Balls.

New York, Wamsutta, Androscoggin, Lonsdale and Hope, Bleached Domestics at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

MURRAY & RIDGELY, merchant tailors, 31 Madisen street, have received a well selected stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which for style and quality cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. mh27 1m

An elegant line of Lace Mantles, black and white, at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

SPRING style hats at Francisco & Wiggin's, 309 Main street, at prices to suit the times. 3t

Galoons, Fringes, Headings and various styles of Trimmings at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES.—The Hays Coal Company will deliver the best Pittsburg coal, at $1 10 per barrel. Office, 287 Main street. mh29 1w

HATS! HATS!—New and beautiful spring style hats just received at Francisco & Wiggin's, 3t

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT.—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—The following orders and decrees were entered on yesterday:

Smith vs Smith, final decree.
Murdock vs Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis, final and appeal.
Webb vs Scharmahorn, final.
Webb vs Mitchell, final.
Douglass vs Whittier, decree for complainant.
Corum vs Chandler, final and appeal.
Hill vs Mix, injunction dissolved.
Nolan vs Stillman, final decree.
Davis vs Stovall, sale decree.
Tennessee National Bank vs Ebbert, final and appeal.
Armour vs Park, reference.
Herzog vs Allen, final.
Wood vs Goodman, motion overruled.

The cases set for hearing to-day are as follows:

1054 Frost vs Rotchford.
1095 Nevill vs Black.
1007 McLemore vs Currin.
1017 Read out vs Lowenstine.
1018 Wicks vs "
1019 Zeale vs "
1020 Read vs "
1022 Evans vs Adams.
1023 Secretary vs White.
1026 Crenshaw vs Stovall.
1044 Ramsey vs Graham.
1045 Howe vs Aldrich.
1044 Watson vs Watson.

This court will adjourn on Saturday. Attorneys having orders and decrees to draw, will bring them in immediately, together with the papers on which executions are to be issued.

The parties having the papers in the case of Irby, adm'r, vs Biggs are hereby notified that the papers are wanted immediately at the Chancery Clerk's office.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.*—The cases set for trial to-day are: Nos. 464, 465, 468, 469, 470, 471, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500.

The above cases have been already published on the ● u ar calendar for the term.

The contested election case of Donovan vs Matthias, was continued over, for trial on Saturday next at 10 o'clock a.m. All witnesses summoned in the case must be in attendance.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—A meeting of creditors was had in the following cases and Wm. Y Grade appointed assignee: D. S. Wrig't, Samuel Dickens, Samuel Shotwell.

The following petitions in Bankruptcy have been referred for final discharge: Ford & Wilson, E. P. Lane, Frank Underwood, James A. Fisher.

UNITED STATES COURT—*Connelly F. Trigg, Judge.*—On yesterday the following proceedings were had and determined:

109 Ford & Worden vs Gregory, 1861 dismissed on motion of solicitor for complainant's costs.
723 United States vs Simonds & Pettigrew, dismissed.
562 Griffin vs DeLoach, continued.
37 Moore vs Hussey, motion for new trial argued—not decided.

The case of Alexander vs. Fitzpatrick, commenced on yesterday, will be called up on trial to-day. Court meets this morning at 10 o'clock.

The following petitions in bankruptcy have been filed in the Clerk's office since the last report, up to April 1, 1868: Wm. Rogers; Fred Siebert, Shelby county; T. J. Pearson & Co., Gibson county; John Haynes, Carroll county; J. B. Owens, Henry county; H. J. Bradford, Henry county; O. Wiegart, Weakley county; Richard C. Pickard, Weakley county; S. A. Richardson, Weakley county; H. S. Mendel, Shelby county.

Newstyle of Cotton and Pique Trimmings, for sacks and dresses, at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

THE LATEST, at Francisco & Wiggin's. 3t

PLANTERS wanting Boots, Shoes or the very latest style of Hats, should not purchase before calling on J. T. Handlan & Co., 279 Main street, and looking through their immense stock.

EDWARD KIERNAN, Justice of the Peace, 343 Adams street, next door to Drs. Frayzer & Willet's. All business promptly attended to. Personal attention given to the collection of accounts and claims, and when necessary put the same in suit. W. C. McClure will be found in the office. 1w*

An immense stock of all grades of White Goods, too numerous to mention, at A. Seessel & Son's, 259 Main street. mar29 1w

COAL AND WOOD.—Two hundred and fifty thousand bushels of superior Pittsburg Coal. Also 1000 cords best sab Wood for sale at reduced rates.

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO.,

mh29 1w 25 south Court street, corner Main.

COST! COST! COST!—The large and splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, one of the finest in the South, to be closed out at prices under Eastern cost, at J. T. Handlan & Co.'s.

PITTSBURG.—Messrs. Bigley, Mellersh & Co. have on hand a large stock of the finest Pittsburg coal ever brought to this market. They also furnish sawed wood at lowest market rates.

PLANTERS wanting Boots, Shoes or the very latest style of Hats, should not purchase before calling on J. T. Handlan & Co., 279 Main street, and looking through their immense stock.

LAUNDRY, 40 Jefferson street.

COST! COST! COST!—The large and splendid stock of Boots, Shoes and Hats, one of the finest in the South, to be closed out at prices under Eastern cost, at J. T. Handlan & Co.'s.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Flowers of all sorts for Sale, at 42 North Court street, by that well-known Florist and Landscape Gardener, J. J. Rose. He would inform the people of the South that he has spent the last eighteen years in the South at various places as a Florist, and seven years in the Botanical Gardens of Dublin, Ireland. All advice about flowers and flower grounds free of charge. Bouquets and Wreaths, and Crosses for coffins, put up in style. mh31 1m*

$20,000 FOR A FORTUNE.—"PSYCHOMACY," how either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affection of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess. Free by mail for 50 cents, together with a Journal of Life, Also, Secret of Success; How to get Rich, etc. 100,000 sold. Address T. F. WOOD, Vernon, New Jersey.

mh17 3m

New Marriage Guide.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. feb2 daw

MRS. WINSLOW'S

SOOTHING SYRUP

For Children Teething,

Greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for years and can say in confidence and truth of it what we never can be able to say of any other medicine: Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its medical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after years of experience and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,"

Having the fac-simile of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Price, only 35 Cents per Bottle.

OFFICES—215 Fulton street, New York; 205 High Holborn, London, England 441 St. Paul street, Montreal, Canada. oc29 eod 6m

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

TAYLOR & FAULKNER,

AVENUE

PLANING AND FLOORING MILLS,

Nos. 451, 453, 455 & 457

Freeman Street, Cincinnati, Ohio,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Door, Blinds, Frames,

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE

PIVOT BLINDS & PANEL SHUTTERS

Store Doors, Store Fronts,

Mouldings of Every Description,

VERANDAS,

Cornices, Flooring, Etc., Etc.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

Weather warm and cloudy. The river declined three inches in the past 24 hours. At Cairo the river is receding at the rate of ½ inch per hour. At St. Louis the river is still declining slowly. The Ohio is falling from Pittsburg to Louisville with 17 feet on the falls. The Wabash river is rising, which will tend to increase the flood in the lower Ohio. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling slowly. The Arkansas is rising above Little Rock, with four feet in the channel from that point out to the mouth. White river is declining steadily, with a good stage of water through to Jacksonport.

Arrivals.

Steamer Dexter, New Orle

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, April 1, 1868.

We have but little change to note in the money market. Currency remains easy, and the activity in cotton has thrown an abundance of exchange upon the market. Rates are steady, Eastern buying at ¼c discount. Selling at ¾c premium.

Gold opened in New York at 138¾, and closed at 138¾c. Sales here are very light, the offerings running from $5 to $50, rarely reaching $100, while the demand is active. Buying at New York rates. Selling at an advance of ⅛c.

City Scrip was weaker to-day. Speculators were not upon the market. Brokers were offering 64 to 65c, but we could learn of no transactions at those figures. Selling at 66½ to 67c.

The demand for County Warrants is quite active. Brokers buy at 53 to 55c. Selling at 59 to 60c.

Police Scrip is dull. Buying at 80 to 83c. Selling at 88 to 90c, as to amount.

The annual election for Directors of the People's Insurance Company was held yesterday, and all of the old Board were re-elected except Mr. Charles Jones. Mr. Eugene Mageveney was elected in his place.

An insurance company that has for some time been doing business here, and that deems it necessary under the operation of the recently passed law to "pull up stakes and quit," thus notifies its agent to close their Tennessee agency: "With our Tennessee experience during the past year before us in regard to the manifold opinions held by sundry State officers of Tennessee in interpreting laws, we of course will not trust $20,000 of bonds again in such an uncertain and dangerous place, until opinions become more settled and a more acute perception of right and wrong pervades the minds of your public men. With, therefore, the memory of heavy taxes before us, we cannot continue to do business in Tennessee."

The insurance agents of Chicago held a meeting on the 24th ult., to take action upon the present system of employing solicitors and other like means of obtaining risks. Eighty-two millions of insurance capital was represented. By a vote of sixty-seven millions against fifteen millions it was resolved to hereafter dispense with all solicitors and other like influences, to confine their business to their offices and wait only upon those who seek insurance. In this way they expect to save at least fifteen per cent. in their expenses and confine their business to legitimate and proper risks. This insurance business has, beyond doubt, become a source of great corruption and villainy, and to it can be traced almost the entire incendiarism which has devastated that city. The companies which have taken this step embrace about all the most reliable companies represented in Chicago.

The Liverpool cotton market at the opening to-day was exsited, uplands 11¼ to 11¾d, Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d. At noon, uplands afloat, 11¾d, on spot 11¾d, Orleans 12d. The market was easier at these figures. At the close the market was buoyant, uplands 11¾d, Orleans 11¾d; uplands afloat, 11¾ to 11¾d. Sales, 30,000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to March 21st, 24,000 bales.

In New York at the opening the demand was good and prices tending upwards, low middling 26½c, middling 27¼c, good middling and Orleans 28½c, asking ⅛c higher on all grades. At noon the demand was good and prices had advanced, low middlings 27c, middlings 27¾ to 28c, Orleans 28¾ to 29c, good middling 29c. The market closed active at full prices, middlings 28c. Sales, 9000 bales.

Our market was excited, but the stock is so limited that sales were comparatively light. Very few of our factors have any on their tables, while those who are fortunate enough to have any left are asking from ½ to 1c over our quotations. Among the sales we note 150 bales good style ordinary at 23½c, 62 bales low middling 25½c, 32 bales low middling 25¾c, 36 strict middling 26½c. Prices were firm at the close.

Inferior	21	@22
Ordinary	24	@25½
Good Ordinary	25	@26
Low Middling	26	@26½
Middling	27	@27½
Strict Middling	27½	@—
Good Middling	28	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, April 1, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day	57	
Received previously	241,368	242,425
Exported to-day	661	
Exported previously	236,111	236,772
Stock on hand and at presses		5,653

The general markets were quiet to-day and prices are about the same, though Bacon has declined ⅛c in consequence of good receipts. Corn on landing is held at $1 to $1 02½ and firm; store at $1 05. Oats, 80c. Bran, $34 to $36. Hay, $16 to 18, as to quality. Cornmeal, $4 25 to 4 50 from landing and from store in large lots. Mess Pork, $26 00 to 26 50. Prime Mess, $24 to 24 50. Rump, $20 to 21. Clear Bacon Sides, 15¾ to 16c. Ribs, 15 to 15½c. Shoulders, 12½ to 12¾c. Bulk Clear Sides, 14¼ to 14½c. Clear Rib, 13¾c. Rib, 13c. Shoulders, 11 to 11½c. Breakfast Bacon, 16½ to 18c. Plain Hams, 16 to 17c. Sugar Cured Hams, 16½ to 18c. Lard is in fair demand at 16 to 16½c in tierces; 17 to 17½c in kegs; country tierce, 15c. Apples, $5 to 6 50 per barrel. Onions, $9 00 to $10 00 per barrel. Chickens are firm at $7 00 to 7 50 per dozen. Flour is dull; Superfine, $8 to 8 50; X, $9 50 to 10 50; XX, $11 to 11 50; XXX, $12 to 12 50; fancy brands, $13 to 14. Eating Potatoes are in good demand; Nesnannocks and Peach Blows, $4 50 to $5 25; Pink Eyes dull at $6 00 to 6 50; London Lady's are dull at $6 to 6 50. Up country Eggs 19c; fresh country in small packages, 20c. India Bagging, nominally 20 to 23c; machine, 21 to 24c; hand, 15 to 18c. Turkeys scarce at $20 00 to 24 00 per dozen. Choice Butter is very scarce at 50c; good Western 45 to 50c; common, 30 to 35c. Cheese dull; W. R., 14 to 15c; E. D., 16 to 17c; factory, 16 to 17c. Coffee is firm, with fair stock; Rio, 23 to 27c; Java, 42 to 45c. Mackerel is in good local demand; No. 1 in barrels $20; half barrels, $10 50; No. 1 kits, $2 65 to 2 85; No. 2, $2 50 to 2 60; No. 3, $2 25 to 2 50. Molasses firm; Louisiana, in barrels, 75c to $1; half barrels, 80c to $1 05; kegs, $10 to 10 50. Salt firm; barrels, $3 25 to 3 50; sacks, $2 75 to 3. Tar in kegs, per dozen, $7 to 8. Sugar firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16 to 17c; fair, 14 to 15c; Island Sugars, 13 to 15c. Tobacco, fancy work natural leaf, $1 00 to $1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1 to $1 25; medium, 80c to $1; common, 60 to 75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1 to $1 25; common, 35 to 75c. Whisky is firm at $1 60 to $1 25 for common.

The cattle market is dull, with light supply. Beeves we quote at 5 to 7c gross. Sheep, $4 to 6 per head. Hogs, 7 to 8c gross.

N. B.—It must be understood that our quotations represent prices in round lots except when otherwise stated. From small buyers an advance of about 5 per cent is required.

Southern Land Office.

WE PROPOSE TO OPEN AN OFFICE FOR the sale of

SOUTHERN FARMING LANDS

CHIEFLY IN

Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama,

With a Branch Sale Office in CINCINNATI, Ohio. We propose to sell in parcels from 40 acres to Specific instructions will be furnished how 20 responsible men of sale to all who may seek our agency. We invite immediate correspondence with land owners who wish to sell, with a statement of quantity, for whom we will at once forward instructions.

Address the undersigned, No. 53 Union street, Memphis, Tenn.

feb21 1f P. T. SCRUGGS & CO.

Notice.

I HAVE this day sold my stock of Stoves, Hardware, etc., to R. BRANNON, who will continue the business at the old stand, and settle the liabilities of the firm.

F. W. REINHARDT.

Memphis, March 10, 1868.

Having bought this day the interest of F. W. Reinhardt in above business, I would solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the old firm.

R. BRANNON.

March 10, 1868. mh14 2w

Comet Burners.

JUST received new supply of No. 1 or Medium; also a lot of small No. 2 or large size, they are fast supplanting the old burners for Coal Oil. O. F. HIGGINS & CO.

mh22-1w 40 Jefferson street.

New Orleans Fruit Store.

ESTABLISHED FOR 30 YEARS. A. TORRE & Co., wholesale dealers and importers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits. No. 3 Canal street, New Orleans. Sales made on the levee on commission or all kinds of Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, etc. mh28 1ulmon&w

County Court of Shelby County.

TO whom it may concern: At the April Term, 1868, of the County Court of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, I will make application for letters of administration upon the estate of M. A. Maxsey, deceased.

L. HAUGHTON.

February 10, 1868. feb20 law1w

NOTICE.

County Court of Shelby county.

AT the April Term, 1868, of said Court, I will apply for Letters or Administration upon estate of Irving Parrott deceased.

L. HAUGHTON.

March 5, 1868. mh6

LEGAL.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Edmond F. Winston, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edmond F. Winston, of ——, the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 25th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh28 lawlw Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of R. P. Wilkerson, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. P. Wilkerson of Fundy, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh14 lawlw Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Wm. Wollering, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. W. Wollering, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 14th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh15 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Charles Goldstein, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Goldstein, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

MEMPHIS, TENN., the 28th day of March, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh29 lawlw Assignee, etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of P. I. Hiotte, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of P. I. Hiotte, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 16th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh17 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of L. Lallemand, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of L. Lallemand, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and state of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 18th day of March, A.D., 1868. WM. Y. CIRODE,

mh24 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of E. P. Churchwell, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. P. Churchwell, of Adamsville, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 25th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh28 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of R. P. Wilkerson, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss:

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. P. Wilkerson of Purdy, in the county of McNairy and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh14 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of James Nelson Ferrel, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Nelson Ferrel, of ——, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh14 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of Nathan Bedford Forrest, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathan Bedford Forrest, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tennessee, the 11th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh14 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John H. Brinkley, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Brinkley, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Memphis, Tenn., the 11th day of March, A.D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh13 lawlw Assignee, Etc.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee. In the matter of John F. Lea, Bankrupt. In bankruptcy, District of West Tennessee—ss.

To whom it may concern:

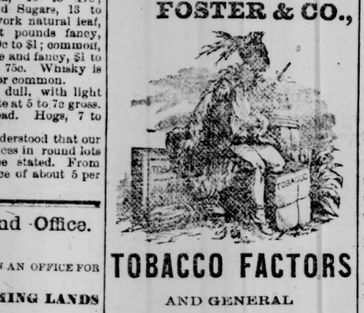
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John F. Lea, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Memphis, Tenn., the 21st day of March, A. D., 1868. WILLIAM Y. CIRODE,

mh22 lawlw Assignee, etc.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Monroe street.

ja30

[U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE.]

EDMONDS, PETTIGREW & CO.

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

306 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : TENN.

mh8 1m

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE copartnership heretofore existing between S. S. Spicer, G. M. Anderson, Agent, and J. E. Shaw, under the firm name and title of SPICER, ANDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, our Mr. G. M. Anderson withdrawing. The business will be carried on by the other partners, under the style and firm name of SPICER & SHARPE, who are authorized to receipt in liquidation of claims due them.

J. E. SHARPE,
S. S. SPICER,
G. M. ANDERSON.

In retiring from the firm of Spicer, Anderson & Co., I take this opportunity to return my thanks to the generous public for past favors and patronage and solicit a continuance of the same for the new firm, whom I believe every way worthy of their patronage, as reliable business men.

G. M. ANDERSON.

mh1 2w

COLLECTING AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY asks leave to inform his friends throughout the city and county, that hereafter he will give prompt personal attention to the collection of all Accounts and Claims of whatsoever nature, and when necessary, put the same in suit. He will also attend to the Renting and Sale of Property, either Real or Personal. He may be found at his office, corner Washington and Main. Give him a call.

mh28 WM. B. COTTON.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

FOR 1868.

ALBERT PIKE

EDITOR.

JNO. ARNSLIE

Cashier and Business Manager.

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL, NOW IN ITS Twenty-Ninth Year, is offered to the reading public of Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama, it is believed, with superior inducements to any that have ever been presented to its numerous and rapidly increasing patrons. The stagnation in financial movements, the almost total cessation of trade, the paralysis in agricultural operations and the anomalous condition of political affairs, instead of counselling to inaction and discouraging enterprise and energy, should arouse our people to redouble their exertions, to extend their enterprise, and to rely with greater confidence and higher resolve upon their own indomitable and unquenchable courage and purpose. If there ever was a time when the people should be

Fully Aroused and Wide Awake,

it is in such an emergency as the present. The temptation is strong to despair, and to surrender to the influence of fear and an almost overwhelming oppession. If we listen to the voice of the Siren and give up to despair, we are lost—irrecoverably lost. It behooves one and all to be up and doing, "with a heart for every fate, still achieving, still pursuing," until the book of our destiny shall be closed. We should hear of no compromise to make with the opposing genius of decay and destruction, which is seeking to drag us down. We should meet the enemy at every stage and wage an aggressive warfare upon him, until we expel him from the land. Poverty comes upon our beloved land and upon our patriotic people "like an armed man." Like "an armed man" we must assail him—with the same will, determination and courage with which he marches upon our homes and hearthstones. In such an emergency,

THE NEWSPAPER

Is the great and potent weapon with which we must carry on the campaign. We might as well at once surrender to the foe as to abandon this agency, which is, in fact, the artillery arm, both for defense and attack, in such a warfare. This great moral and political agent can only be rendered efficient and successful with the countenance, support and material assistance of the people. Never was there so cheap an aid employed to defend the right and to crush the oppressor. A people who are not willing to sustain an auxiliary which may be so potently used to defend their rights, and which can be employed at so inconsiderable an expense, are in the last stage of decrepitude and decline. And so an individual, who may be

FOUND TO DECRY THE PRESS,

Which in all free governments is known to be the most powerful lever, in the service of good government, must be either too imbecile for a freeman or too corrupt to receive the confidence and respect of his countrymen. It therefore happens that the people who sustain the Press with the greatest liberality and who rely upon its free utterance, with the highest confidence in its power to elicit the truth and defend the right, are always the freest and most independent people.

THE APPEAL FOR 1868

Proposes to meet the great questions which will arise, for the restoration of constitutional rule, with the weapons of

REASON, TRUTH AND HISTORY,

Stern, inflexible principle will be its guide in the future, as it has been heretofore. It is emphatically,

FOR A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT,

For the Constitution as it was, and for the Enforcement of the Laws made in pursuance thereof. Its political tenets will not be subject to change by every breeze of popular revolution. It will adhere to the landmarks of the past, which is the only sure guide for the future. Its

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Department will keep pace with the wants of the public and the demands of business.

ITS LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Will chronicle all important events transpiring around us.

ITS NEWS

Will be carefully selected, with a view to post its readers in all the current events of the day.

ITS RIVER DEPARTMENT

Will give with fidelity such items as may be interesting or important to business men, and those who are depending on navigation for their movements or profit.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER

Will not be neglected in the hands of those who conduct it. And as a

MASONIC JOURNAL

It is valuable to all who take an interest in the discussion of the questions which are arising among the Fraternity. The MASONIC FEATURE is alone worth the price of subscription

Confident of an ability to meet every demand upon them, as a

FIRST CLASS

Political, Business, News, Local and Masonic Journal, the Proprietors have no hesitation in inviting the patronage of the public, and to challenge competition, to as to the value of their Journal to subscribers, and its advantages as an advertising medium.

TERMS:

(Invariably in Advance).

DAILY:

1 copy one year,	$ 12 00
5 copies "	50 00
11 "	100 00
25 "	200 00

WEEKLY:

1 copy one year,	$ 4 00
5 copies "	17 50
10 "	32 50
25 "	75 00
(And one copy Daily.)	
50 "	125 00
(And two copies Daily.)	

All Communications must be address to MEMPHIS APPEAL, Memphis, Tenn.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors

HARDWARE.

Prices Reduced!

TENNESSEE IRON STORE.

ALLISON BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

No. 270 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have removed our Stock of Hardware from the old stand, 259 Main street, and in connection with a full and replenished stock of

Builders', Farmers' & Mechanics' Hardware,

—EMBRACING—

NAILS, CHAINS, PLOUGHS, HOES, AXES, ANVILS, VISES, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, POWDER SHOT, LEAD

Blacksmiths' & Carpenters' Tools,

BUILDERS' MATERIAL

—AND—

HEAVY HARDWARE.

We also offer at reduced price, a large and complete stock of the celebrated TENNESSEE CHARCOAL IRON; also, the cheaper "Kentucky," or "B" iron, made by Hillman, Bro. & Co., at the Tennessee Rolling Works. They are the only manufacturers of these justly popular brands of Iron, proven to be far superior to any Ohio River Puddled Iron. Bring their sole Agents in this market, (having succeeded Messrs. Paul A. Cravath), we can offer Inducements and make it to the interest of Merchants, Manufacturers and Farmers to purchase from us.

☞ A liberal discount from Price List allowed to Dealers. ALLISON BROTHERS.

January 7, 1868. Jas 6m

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.

THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for those Ties the present season.

The Patent FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to instantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale, and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any Tie introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of Planters, interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CRAMERS & LATTING,
General Agents, New Orleans

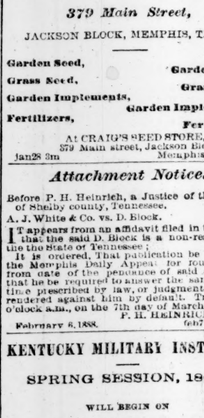
For sale by

MEACHAM & TREADWELL,
HARRIS, COUHEAN & CO.,
Memphis,

And other dealers and Grocery Merchants.

se22 ho6

APPEAL JOB OFFICE!



FINE PRINTING

—AT THE—

LOWEST RATES.

WE now have in connection with the APPEAL a complete

JOB OFFICE,

And feel confident we can do

MERCANTILE, STEAMBOAT

—AND—

RAILROAD PRINTING

In a style unsurpassed by any office in the South, and at

THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!

HO! FOR THE LAND OF GOLD!—ALL that territory west of longitude 27, including California, Oregon, Washington, etc., for the FINLEY CHURN DASHER, can be obtained on such terms as will yield, with proper exertion, an income not exceeded by less than $50 00 on comparatively small capital. Particulars by J. A. FINLEY & CO.

feb21 lm 321 Main street, Memphis.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Knoxville, Sewanee and Alabama Coal.

WE are prepared to furnish, in any quantity, either of the above Coals from the yard at the Memphis and Charleston Depot, and at Hutcheson & Insley's Cotton Shed, 126 and 128 Jefferson street, Knoxville and Alabama Coal delivered at $1 25 per barrel. The best Coal in the market. Try it. Sewannee Coal delivered at $1. Orders received at the yards and office.

ASA SHELTON & CO.,
feb14 No. 7 Cooper Block, Monroe street.

R. C. CRAIG & CO.,

SEED STORE,

379 Main Street,

JACKSON BLOCK, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Garden Seed, Grass Seed, Garden Implements, Fertilizers,

Garden Seed, Grass Seed, Garden Implements, Fertilizers,

At CRAIG'S SEED STORE, 379 Main street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn.

jan28 3m

Attachment Notice.

Before P. H. Heinrich, a Justice of the Peace of Shelby county, Tennessee.

A. J. White & Co. vs. D. Block.

IT appears from an affidavit filed in this case that the said D. Block is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee.

It is ordered, That publication be made in the Memphis Daily Appeal for four weeks from date of the pendance of said suit, and that he be required to answer the same at the time prescribed by law, or judgment will be rendered against him by default. Tried at 9 o'clock a.m., on the 7th day of March, 1868.

February 6, 1868. P. H. HEINRICH, J. P.

feb7 law4w

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE

SPRING SESSION, 1868,

WILL BEGIN ON

Monday, January 20, 1868.

For information as to Terms, etc., address

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Sup't,
Farmdale P. O.,
dec22 d&w eod Franklin county, Ky.

Administrator's Settlement.

In County Court of Shelby county.

To the heirs and creditors of John Stoval, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of John Stoval, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the March Term, 1868, of said Court, to be held at the first Monday of said month in the Courthouse in the city of Memphis.

L. B. STOVALL, Adm'r.

Filed February 3, 1868.
feb 3wlt JO. BINLOAGUE, Clerk.

Dissolution.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THE FIRMS OF W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Memphis, and BICKMANN, HILL & Co., New Orleans, were dissolved on 15th inst., by the withdrawal of J. P. STRANGE.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, under the firm style of

W. K. Hill & Co., Memphis, and Bickmann & Hill, New Orleans,

They assuming all the liabilities, and are alone authorized to use the firm names in settlements.

W. K. HILL,
BICKMANN,
J. P. STRANGE.

Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1868.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 14, 1868.

In retiring from my copartnership with the above mentioned firms, I respectfully solicit my friends to extend to them their patronage and business.

J. P. STRANGE.

mh15 1m

Guardian Settlement.

In the County Court of Shelby County.

To the friends and creditors of the minor heirs of James Boyd, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have filed my settlement of the estate of the minor heirs of James Boyd, deceased, with the Clerk of said Court, and that I will apply for confirmation of said settlement at the April term 1868, of said Court, to be held on the first Monday of said month, in the courthouse in the city of Memphis.

SALLIE A. GRIMES,
Guardian.
mh31 lawlw

TRANSPORTATION.

QUICK TIME EAST

—BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Only 61 3-4 Hours to New York, 21 Hours to Louisville, 15 1-4 Hours to Nashville, and 21 1-2 Hours to St. Louis.

DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS CONTINUED

BOTH Trains making direct Through Connections to all Eastern Cities, an advantage offered by no other route from Memphis.

Commencing Monday, March 9, 1868,

Trains will leave Memphis as follows:

Morning Express { 7:00 A.M., } and { 4.00 P.M. } Night Express

The 7:00 a.m. Morning Express reaches Louisville at 4:00 a.m.; Indianapolis at 10 a.m.; Cincinnati at 12 noon, and New York at 9:30 p.m., the next day, 7 hours and 40 minutes in advance of any train leaving Memphis the same day by other routes, and with one night less railroad travel.

The 4 p.m. Night Express arrives at Louisville at 4:00 p.m.; Nashville at 7:15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. the next day. Eastern passengers taking this Train have choice or routes from Louisville either by the Jeffersonville Railroad via Cincinnati or Indianapolis, or the United States Mail Line. Steamers via Cincinnati, reaching New York in second morning, seven hours and fifteen minutes in advance of passengers taking night train from Memphis by any other route, and with one night less railroad travel.

THROUGH TICKETS

Can be procured at the Company's office, No. 237½ Main street, corner of Jefferson, or at Depot, head of Main street; also, at Overton Hotel, and of LARRY HARMSTAD & CO., corner Main and Madison streets.

☞ Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boat, arriving at Memphis to all principal Eastern Cities.

SAM. E. JONES, Superintendent,
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. mh10

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

Double Daily Trains Resumed.

The Short Route and Quick Time to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City.

53 Hours and 15 Minutes to Washington.

63 Hours and 37 Minutes to New York.

Quick Time and Close Connections

—VIA—

Decatur and Nashville to Louisville, Cincinnati, and All Points Northwest.

15 Hours and 15 Minutes to Nashville.

TRAINS will run as follows:

Two Daily Trains.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVES.
Through Mail	6:00 p.m.	12 m'n
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

Making close connections at Grand Junction, Corinth, Decatur, Stevenson and Chattanooga, for all points Eastern and North. Shortest and Quickest route to Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Augusta, Macon, Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Selma, Mobile and New Orleans.

The 12:45 p.m. is the Fast Through Train for all points East and North, and stops only at Collierville, Lafayette, Moscow, LaGrange, Grand Junction, Pocahontas, Corinth, Burnsville, Cherokee, Tuscumbia, Jonesboro, Athens, Trinity, Decatur, Huntsville, Bellefonte and Stevenson.

☞ Passengers for any other Station on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad MUST NOT take this train.

This train connects at Grand Junction with trains both ways on the Miss. Central Railroad.

Accommodation Train leaves Memphis at 6.00 a.m. daily (except Sunday), connecting at Corinth with train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad going south, at 3:45 p.m., to Mobile, etc.

Somerville Accommodation leaves at 5:00 p.m. and arrives at 9:30 a.m.

Fare to all points as low as by any other route.

☞ The Through Express does not leave Saturday night, nor arrive Sunday.

For Tickets apply to No. 278 Main street, corner South Court, at Overton Hotel and Memphis and Charleston Depot.

Baggage Checked through to all points.

W. J. ROSS,
mh7 1m General Superintendent.

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

—FROM—

LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS,

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarkaville, Texas; Tulip, Ark.; Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas.

D. J. CHIDESTER & CO.,
Proprietors.

ja1

FINLEY'S MOTH PROOF

BEE HIVE!

THE CUT REPRESENTS THE FINLEY BEE HIVE, with the Cap elevated, and the door of the lower section open, thus showing the position of the tubes and Honey Boxes.

The only entrances to this Hive is through the tubes, which terminate in the centre of the Hive, and in order for the Moth to affect an entrance in the FINLEY HIVE, he will first have to penetrate the heart of the family of Bees, which would insure his certain destruction.

With this Hive honey can be taken at any time, without disturbing the Bees or breaking a single cell.

The FINLEY BEE HIVE is the only Moth Proof Bee Hive ever invented, which gives it prominence over all other hives.

The Moth-proof attachment can be applied at a mere nominal cost, and the Hive can be made by any one having the use of tools.

Honey can be taken at any time without disturbing the Bees, and is always free from impurities.

In this Hive the combs are invariably straight and regular.

The management of Bees in the FINLEY HIVE is as simple as in the old "Sweet Gum."

With the FINLEY HIVE you cannot overrob your Bees.

With the FINLEY HIVE one swarm cannot rob another.

Counties are selling at from One Hundred to Two Hundred Dollars, and a county in the hands of an energetic man will make more money than a large plantation.

States can be bought on reasonable terms and will make a good start or a "fortune if "pushed" with energy. A few counties for sale in Tennessee, all of Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Maryland, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Louisiana and the New England States for sale.

Over 200 Hives Have Been Sold

In Shelby county alone this season, and more than that number can be sold yearly in your county.

This patent has sixteen years to run before you will have any competition.

Call and see the Hive, and you will be satisfied that the FINLEY HIVE is a Moth-proof Hive.

For circulars, address

JOHN E. FINLEY, PATENTEE,

NO. 12 MONROE ST., MEMPHIS, TENN.

Hives and individual rights for sale. Address

J. E. FINLEY, Memphis.

Parties desiring an agency or to purchase any of the following counties, to-wit:

Rutherford,	Warren,	Giles,
Bedford,	White,	Robertson,
Williamson,	Franklin,	Sumner,
Wilson,	Marshall,	Coffee,
Maury,	Cannon,	Lincoln,
	Davidson,	

Will address

A. G. WATKINS, Proprietor,
or ALNEY H. McLEAN, Agent,
Forest-ville, Tennessee.

Agents wanted in the above counties; or a part of the counties will be sold on reasonable terms. Address as above.

Any information in regard to Alabama and Mississippi, address

O. B. Parker, No. 12 Monroe St.,

Where Hives (in any quantity) can be had at a fair price.

Agents wanted in every county in Alabama and Mississippi. Superior inducements offerd.

See specimen Hives and See at work in the FINLEY HIVE, at the office of O. B. Parker.

Counties for sale in Kentucky by

HILL & ICKES,
mh22 Bowling Green, Ky.

INSURANCE.

J. H. SPEED, of Speed, Doncho & Strange. Louisville, Ky.
JAS. S. CARPENTER

SPEED & CARPENTER,

General Agents for West Tennessee of the

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.

CAPITAL, $18,000,000.

OFFICE: No. 342 MADISON STREET

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 15, 1868.

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY.—WE HAVE the Agency of West Tennessee of one of the oldest and richest corporations of Life Insurance in the United States. Was chartered in 1846. It is purely mutual. It pays no stockholders for the use of capital, its bonuses or commissions to officers and no immoderate compensation to agents. It has but one class of members, both new and old, sharing equally in the annual divisions of surplus, receiving a dividend on every premium paid. This company anticipate their dividends (50 per cent.) fifty per cent. in the event of death, so there will not be a note deducted from the policy in settling with one heirs. The dividends of the "Connecticut Mutual" have been the largest of any company on record, having exceeded in the average, through its entire history, fifty (50) per cent. annually. Do not delay this very important matter. Call at our office and investigate.

feb16 12

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY BRANCH

—OF THE—

KNICKERBOCKER

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.,

Office, No. 18 Knickerbocker Building.

Assets, : : : : $3,000,000

Policies Issued at this Office on all the popular plans, and the General Business transacted on the same terms as with the Home Office of the Company.

DIRECTORS AT MEMPHIS:

HENDERSON OWEN, of Messrs. Owen, Memphis & Co.
NEWTON FORD, of Messrs. Newton Ford & Co.
W. H. CH